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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, fine, 24-30 (73-86). Thursday: cloudy. LONDON: today, dry sunny. Temp. 24-14 (75-57). Thursday, possible rain. CHANNEL: Slight. Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 24-15 (75-59). NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 28-17

NATIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
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29,116 * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1976 Established 1887

Switzerland seems to have gotten off the troubled, restless world. This is a condition that almost all its people consider cozy and admirable, but nonetheless, for the thoughtful ones who feel responsible for the future, not as secure or satisfying as it looks.

Stability Produces Problems Of Its Own, Swiss Discover

By Flora Lewis

ZURICH (NYT).—Switzerland is in trouble—its money is too strong, its banks are too reliable, democracy is too stubbornly entrenched and its government is too responsive to the grass roots. What is the rueful, if not a little smug, assessment of political, financial, labor, intellectual and other leading Swiss figures. After all, they conclude, being an island of stability in a turbulent world, with a reputation and other liabilities and discreet, is not all chocolate creams and edelweiss.

The difficulties that result are both practical and cultural. The exuberant Swiss franc, overnourished by other people's money seeking a haven, has hurt the special export and tourist industries by making Swiss goods and services more expensive to foreigners. *Traditional* prudence and suspicion of what is novel and untried have left the watch industry and some other important sectors behind the times technologically.

Plodding Mediocrity

And general dislike of the exceptional, the avant-garde, has left many Swiss with a sense of plodding mediocrity and constraint in trying to deal with exciting and urgent world problems.

Although it is up-to-date in insurance, Switzerland seems to have gotten off the troubled, restless world. This is a condition that almost all its people consider cozy and admirable but nonetheless, for the thoughtful ones who feel responsible for the future, not as secure or satisfying as it looks.

For example, the central bank president, Fritz Leutwiler, recently suggested spending $20,000 or so to arrange a small riot and some window-smashing on Bahnofstrasse, the main street of the Swiss banking world. The idea was that it would be a cheaper and easier way of confronting currency problems than to go on spending huge sums to hold down the value of the Swiss franc.

It was a joke, of course. The idea of window-smashing could only be a joke in Switzerland. But it was also Swiss to the core, since it showed how even disorder could be turned to a thrifty, pragmatic purpose.

Rich, Poor

The basic reasons advanced for the Swiss society's well-being in a distraught world are remarkably similar whether they come from writers or businessmen, officials or psychiatrists, rich or poor.

They have to do with a long history of struggle, which imposed both the habits of hard work and willingness to compromise as the conditions for survival. The Swiss were not always pacific or neutral. For several centuries, they eked out a living by sending their sons abroad to fight as mercenaries, a tradition whose ironic reversal with the import of foreign labor over the last generation still surprises people here and makes them uneasy.

"We went too fast, we expanded too much," said Leo Schurmann, deputy director of the central bank. But the economic recession snapped everyone back into customary caution. In less than two years, inflation was forced down from a record 12 per cent to a little over 2 per cent, without strikes or any noticeable social tension among the Swiss, although endemic xenophobia did erupt and many foreign workers were abruptly and heartlessly sent packing.

Officials concede that, having imported labor to fuel the long boom, Switzerland braked the recession by "exporting unemployment."

They also acknowledge that the voters, in a bitterly fought referendum, narrowly opposed the expulsion of more foreign workers not because it was palpably unfair and unjust, but because people came to realize it would have wrecked the tourist industry and hurt the economy.

A number of people in Geneva, Bern and Zurich said the Swiss heterogeneity, with four official languages and no really national culture, did not open their hearts to outsiders but made them, behind their surface courtesy, all the more mistrustful and hostile to anyone different.

"We get along with each other because we have to, but foreigners change the delicate internal balance of language, religion, culture," an editor said.

"This is a nation only by an act of political will,' said H. L. Mast, executive vice-president of the Credit Suisse, one of the leading banks, and others echoed the thought, saying that there was no inherent reason why Switzerland should be a separate state instead of parts of neighboring states. But the consciousness of what seems to them historical fragility has made the people all the more determined to cling to what exists and resist change.

More Conservative

"The parliament is more conservative than the government, and the electorate is more conservative than the parliament," sighed a deputy of the Conservative People's party, a wizened, stringy farmer.

He, like many others, surprisingly asked, "How long can we go on with this direct democ-

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 5)

U.S. Plans To Grant Asylum to MiG Pilot

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Sept. 7.—The U.S. government notified Japan today that it would grant political asylum to the pilot of the top-secret MiG-25 jet fighter-bomber that landed in northern Japan yesterday.

In Washington, the White House said that President Ford himself had made the decision to admit the Soviet defector, Lt. Viktor Ivanovich Belenko.

Lt. Belenko, 29, slipped his plane through Japan's radar defense screen yesterday and landed at Hakodate, 500 miles north of Tokyo.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Lt. Belenko would be turned over to U.S. officials tomorrow and was expected to leave Japan the same day.

The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo demanded that its diplomats be allowed a meeting with Lt. Belenko, but the Foreign Ministry rejected the request. A ministry spokesman said that Lt. Belenko had refused the meeting and that he would not be forced to see Soviet diplomats against his will.

The Russians also demanded that the MiG-25—codenamed Foxbat by NATO—be returned as quickly as possible and that the Japanese take measures to guard its military secrets.

Rejected by Japan

The Japanese rejected this demand too, on the grounds that Lt. Belenko is under police investigation and that the plane is evidence in his case. At Hakodate Airport, work got under way in building a structure around the plane to shield it from the sea air.

Putting the MiG indoors also would make it possible to have it inspected privately by Japanese aviation experts. The twin-rudder, twin-jet airplane is reported to hold the world's altitude record and to be able to fly at more than three times the speed of sound.

It was regarded by military men as a major intelligence prize for the Japanese. Foreign Ministry sources said that the plane eventually will be returned to the Soviet Union.

[In Washington, the Associated Press quoted U.S. military sources as having said that U.S. technical intelligence specialists have been all over the MiG-25 since it was flown to Japan.

Radar Used

[Of special interest to U.S. technicians is the radar used to guide the missiles that the MiG-25 would fire at U.S. fighters such as the F-15 in an air battle. U.S. specialists also are reportedly gathering firsthand information on the MiG-25's engines, its airframe design and construction.]

Japanese police said that Lt. Belenko was taken to a secret hideout and that he would have his first meeting with U.S. Embassy officials in Tokyo later today.

The Soviet pilot told Japanese police in Hakodate that he had been planning to defect to the United States for two years. He said that he finally made the flight yesterday from a base in Siberia because he had a full tank of fuel. He told police he believed that if he got to Japan he would be allowed to go on to the United States.

Hakodate police said that Lt. Belenko speaks a little English but answered most questions in Russian.

"Life in the Soviet Union today is like that of the czarist regime and there is no freedom," police quoted him as saying. He also said that he hoped to get an "aviation-related" job in the United States.



United Press International.

COVER-UP—Soviet pilot Lt. Viktor Ivanovich Belenko, who defected to Japan with his MiG-25, covers his head with a jacket in Tokyo to keep from being photographed.

Kissinger Cites Africa Invitation But It Is Denied

By Bernard Gwertzman

HAMBURG, Sept. 7 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he had received an invitation from President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania to return to southern Africa to resume discussions for solutions to problems in the area.

[But in Dar es Salaam tonight, a spokesman for Mr. Nyerere said that Tanzania did not invite Mr. Kissinger although it welcomes the idea.

["He asked to come and we said, 'All right, come along,'" Mr. Nyerere's press secretary, Sammy Mdee, said.

["Tanzania did not initiate the trip by Dr. Kissinger,' Mr. Mdee said. "That is not to say we don't welcome it and we believe it could be mutually beneficial."]

Although privately Mr. Kissinger and his aides were pleased that the just-concluded meeting of African leaders in Dar es Salaam did not take actions that would have precluded Mr. Nyerere from sending the message, publicly Mr. Kissinger delayed formal acceptance. At a news conference here after he briefed West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Kissinger said that he wanted to receive a report first from William Schaufele jr., assistant secretary for African affairs, who sent today to Dar es Salaam to find out from Mr. Nyerere the results of the closed-door meeting there.

While Mr. Kissinger was conferring with Mr. Schmidt, initial reports were received by Mr. Kissinger's party from diplomatic sources and from news services about the results of the five-nation meeting in Tanzania that tried to arrive at agreed positions on Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

The initial reaction was that the information was too scanty and that Mr. Kissinger should await Mr. Schaufele's report before committing U.S. prestige irrevocably to an African "shuttle" to work out arrangements for negotiated solutions for Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

This morning, Mr. Kissinger discussed Africa and other matters with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris. After the news conference here, Mr. Kissinger headed for Washington, where he plans to stay until early next week, when he will fly to Africa unless the report from Mr. Schaufele is so negative as to make such a mission unadvisable.

Joining the news conference with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Schmidt, now in the throes of a national election, endorsed Mr. Kissinger's African initiatives and gave guarded approval to the tentative plan being worked on for a consortium of Western countries to supply aid to southern Africa, mostly to Rhodesia, as an in-

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 3)

5 Presidents End Summit In Tanzania

Agree to Accelerate Rhodesian Fighting

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 7 (WP).—The five African Presidents wound up their summit talks here on the southern Africa crisis today with no sign they had agreed on anything other than to step up the war against the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

An official statement issued at the conclusion of two days of day and night meetings said the five leaders had "agreed to further intensify the armed struggle in Zimbabwe," the black nationalist name for Rhodesia, but it made no mention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's southern Africa peace initiative or of the situation inside South-West Africa (Namibia) and South Africa itself.

It appeared that the main concern throughout the hastily called conference was the reunification of the warring factions of the Rhodesian nationalist African National Council (ANC). The Presidents met at least three times with four main rival leaders of the council as well as leaders of the council's military wings in an apparently vain effort to reunite the factions into one group.

'No Progress'

Robert Mugabe, a leader of the external wing of the council, said "no progress" had been made in the latest attempt to unite the various factions and that only armed struggle inside Rhodesia was capable of producing a new unified leadership.

After a meeting behind closed doors at a hotel until 4 a.m. this morning, the Rhodesian nationalist leaders conferred with the five Presidents again later this morning and then continued the private talks in the afternoon.

Three of the five Presidents,

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 4)

o-Man's-Land Crossing Closed

lenewed Fighting Prevents 'eace Talks in Lebanon

EIRUT, Sept. 7 (UPI).—ghting in Beirut and the counside brought Arab League ce efforts to a standstill toy.

A leftist newspaper said both slem and Christian militias d thrown "more sophisticated d more deadly" weapons, inding ground-to-ground mis-es, into the fight for the mountns northeast of Beirut that rk the eastern frontier of ristian-held territory.

Leftist and rightist military communiqués reported heavy fighting in central Beirut and front-line southern suburbs, and around the besieged leftist city of Tripoli in the north.

Volleys of mortar shells burst on the line separating Moslem and Christian Beirut, and sniper fire raked the single street joining the two sides, forcing the Arab League peace-keeping troops guarding their small slice of no-man's-land to close the crossing for several hours.

As a result, rightist chiefs indefinitely postponed talks on the league's latest peace plan with Arab League mediator Hassan Sabri el-Kholi. But Mr. Kholi's negotiations had already run aground on the adversaries' unwillingness to agree on joint withdrawals from the mountains.

A broadcast of the rightist Phalangist party said the league's peace efforts "have all failed so far, as can be seen from the deterioration of the situation in the mountains and south Lebanon."

Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel, who returned from a day of talks in Damascus yesterday, said, "Syria still has the initiative. Only Syria can effectively impose peace. If political efforts fail, the only remaining possibility is military action."

Rightist Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, who planned to go to Damascus tomorrow, told aides he and Syrian President Hafez ad-Assad would "discuss the situation both before and after Sept. 23, but it is the period from now until Sept. 23 that is the most crucial."

akistan Asks ritain to Return oh-i-Noor Gem

ONDON, Sept. 7 (AP.—Paki-ni Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali utto has asked the British vernment to return the Koh-I-or diamond, one of the world's st famous gems, British offi-ls reported today.

The officials said Prime Min-er James Callaghan is con-lering the request and will soon et with Queen Elizabeth II discuss it.

The 109-carat stone, whose me means mountain of light, as acquired by the British after e government annexed the In-an region of the Punjab in 49, early in the reign of Queen ctoria. The area in which it as found is now part of Paki-an.

The diamond is the central one in the Queen Consort's own, part of the crown jewels at are displayed in the Tower London.

Mr. Bhutto said in a hand-ritten letter to Mr. Callaghan at the return of the stone would be a convincing demon-ration of the spirit that moved ritain voluntarily to shed its perial encumbrances and lead e process of decolonization."

India Makes Claim

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (Reu-rs).—India owns the Koh-I-oor diamond which Pakistan has aimed from Britain, the Sa-achar news agency said today. It quoted Indian diamond ex-rts as saying the jewel was ompletely of Indian origin and ly India can be its legitimate aimant."

Smooth Roads Are Rough On Haitians

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Haitian motorists, long accustomed to potholes and pitted dirt roads, are getting their first taste of highway driving. The results are proving disastrous.

Newly paved roads in and around this capital have made it possible to drive fast for the first time, but nearly 100 persons were killed or injured on the new roads in a few hours during one recent weekend.

The government is considering a driver-education program and rigid enforcement of traffic regulations, unheard of here.

Despite Ford Administration Pressure

U.S. Senate Delay on Turkish Aid Urged

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP).—A confidential staff report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommends that Congress defer action on a $1-billion military aid package to Turkey, a program for which the administration is seeking speedy approval on Capitol Hill.

The report, known to reflect the judgment of influential Democratic members of the committee, calls for a go-slow policy on the four-year Turkish aid deal until Congress is also ready to act on a $700-million military assistance pact with Greece.

Prior action on the Turkish package, the staff document is understood to warn, would seriously damage recent pro-Western initiatives by Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis and would further sour Greek public opinion toward the United States.

The report discounts administration arguments that a failure to move ahead with the Turkish bases agreement would further imperil prospects for a settlement of the ongoing Cyprus dispute between Greece and Turkey.

The report's author, William Richardson of the staff of the Foreign Assistance subcommittee, declined to comment on his study because it is an "internal working document" of the Foreign Relations Committee.

At a recent closed session of the committee, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger urged it to schedule hearings immediately on the Turkish aid program.

Administration lobbyists have been pressing key members of the Senate and House to act on the big military package for Turkey with warnings that otherwise the Turks might permanently close three highly sophisticated electronic intelligence stations on Turkish soil, withdraw from military participation in NATO and forge new ties with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact countries or the Arab world.

The staff report concedes that Turkish rhetoric might toughen during a delay in ratification of the bases agreement. But it expresses doubt that the Turks would make any rash move if action were deferred until next year.

The report bases its conclusion on a 20-day trip to Turkey, Greece and Cyprus during which Mr. Richardson and Steven Bryen, a Republican-appointed staff member of the committee,

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 5)

In Cape Town and Soweto

Three South African Rioters Slain in Clashes With Police

From Wire Dispatches

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.—Police today killed a black and a colored person during new anti-government rioting in white sections of Cape Town, and a black was slain by police in Soweto, 1,000 miles north of here.

The police in Cape Town battled most of the day with thousands of colored rioters who stormed into white business and shopping centers, hurling rocks at car windshields and shouting obscenities.

Much of this city was blanketed in tear gas.

The violence, erupting after a three-day lull, coincided with Prime Minister John Vorster's return from Switzerland, where he held three days of talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"The whole southern African scene was discussed. The whole subcontinent and the interrelationships were discussed," Mr. Vorster said.

'Many Threads'

He added that a good basis for further discussion exists, but he said: "It must be appreciated that it is not only South Africa which is involved or which has an interest in the situation. There are many threads to pick up and discussions to be held."

The Zurich talks centered on how to bring black-majority rule to white-governed Rhodesia and early independence to South-West Africa, the territory—called Namibia by pro-liberation groups—that is administered by this country under an old League of Nations mandate.

Asked if in the next few days he would brief Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith on the Zurich talks, Mr. Vorster said: "It stands to reason that I will meet Mr. Smith and have talks with him. The time and place for such a meeting will still have to be determined."

Meanwhile, in Soweto, a violence-torn black suburb of Johannesburg, police killed a black and wounded another when they shot at a gang that was surprised while tearing up railroad tracks. Policemen said the gang hurled stones at their patrol car.

Buckshot, Tear Gas

The police said that at first they fired buckshot and tear gas in the Cape Town rioting.

In incidents in Parrow, four miles from here, two colored persons—one a woman—were wounded.

The rioting in the center of Cape Town erupted after a long

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 2)

Catalonian Rally Banned in Spain

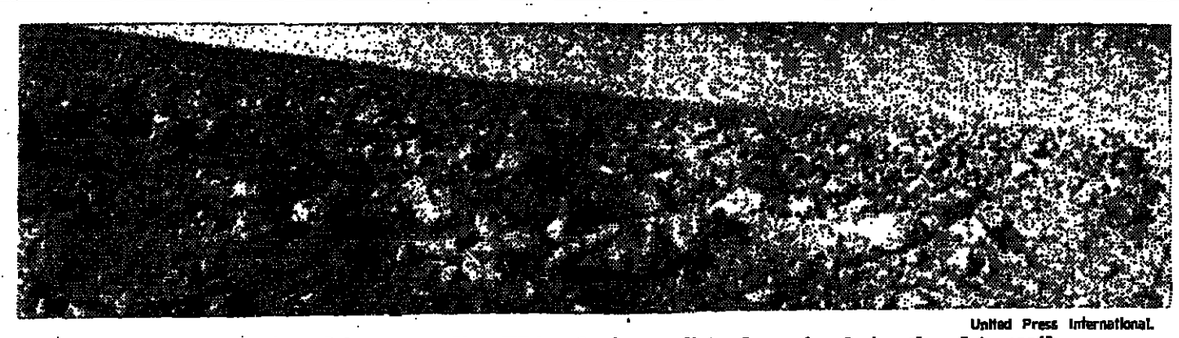
BARCELONA, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The government yesterday banned a mass rally of Catalonian nationalists planned here Saturday. The rally had been seen as a major test of strength between the opposition and the government.

A government communique gave no reason for the decision. The rally's organizers had said the gathering would mark the "resurrection of a people" and demand the return to the semi-autonomous Catalan government that ruled Catalonia during the Spanish Republic of the 1930s.

Train Crash Kills 31 Near Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Thirty-one persons were killed and about 60 injured when a suburban train crashed into the rear of a stationary express at Benoni, 15 miles east of Johannesburg, yesterday a South African Railways spokesman said today.

All the dead were in the commuter train, which was making for Benoni's black township of Daveyton. They were 29 blacks and two whites—the engineer and ticket collector.



United Press International.

The rocky Martian plain surrounding Viking-2 spacecraft is shown in photo relayed to earth.

Scientists Ponder Next Step in Search for Life on Mars

By Walter Sullivan

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 7 (NYT).—The Viking-2 lander has focused its television camera on the eastern horizon of Mars and has revealed in the images received here yesterday a series of distant, flat-top hills. It has gazed more closely than before at the nearby rocks, many of which resemble weathered coral but are thought to be of volcanic origin.

Yet, because of the lander's limitations, the hills cannot be explored and the rocks brought back for study. One of the project scientists, Dr. Elliot Morris of the U.S. Geological Survey, said yesterday that he felt like a child with its nose pressed to the window of a candy store.

Nevertheless, the lander can collect and analyze soil samples. Sunday night, the Viking-2 sample collector jettisoned the protective cover of its telescopic arm in preparation for its first grab Saturday. A variety of soil tests will then commence with attention focused on the search for molecules of biological origin. Initial results of the tests should be received a week from tomorrow.

It is strongly suspected, however, that the analysis by this lander or by Viking-1, 4,600 miles away on the opposite side of Mars, will not settle the question of whether life exists or once existed here. Debate, therefore, has already begun on the most logical next step in exploration of that planet.

One plan, favored by many geologists and other scientists who have been studying the more rugged features of Mars seen in photographs from orbit, would be to put wheels or tractor treads on a lander and roam across Mars much as the remote-controlled Soviet Lunokhods have moved about on the moon.

Such a vehicle could be landed in a relatively flat, smooth and safe area and then driven into the regions of mountains, canyons and craters that are probably far more dramatic on Mars than any such features on earth.

Because of the great distance between earth and Mars, the driving would have to be done in fits and starts. After advancing a short distance the driver on earth would have to wait 15 or 20 minutes for a television picture to arrive from Mars showing where the vehicle was. A similar lag would occur before the command for the next advance reached the vehicle. The

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 3)

Politically Important Rivalry

Each of 3 Factions in Falange Seeks Use of the Party's Title

MADRID, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—In a development of some political significance, a government decision is expected shortly on which of three factions should inherit the title of Spain's Falange party.

The Falange was founded here in Madrid in October, 1933, by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of Miguel Primo de Rivera, the Spanish dictator from 1923 to 1930.

Each of its three main factions has asked the government for permission to form a legal political party formally entitled the Falange, a title which could draw a good deal of support from Spaniards still suspicious of the opposition political groups that were for so long outlawed.

The Falange party (the official name is Falange Espanola y de las JONS) has undergone substantial political changes since its founding.

Fascist Model

Jose Antonio, as he is universally known in Spain, was a poet and lawyer in his early 20s when he established the movement, modeling it on Mussolini's Fascists and the Nazi party of Germany.

But after visiting Italy and Germany, he became disillusioned and tried to dissociate the Falange from Fascism.

He merged the Falange—the name means "phalanx," the spearhead military formation of ancient times—in February, 1934, with a group founded three years earlier by a Nazi admirer, Onesimo Redondo.

This group was called the Juntas de Offensiva Nacional Sindicalista (JONS), and its acronym was used in forming the official name of the group established by the merger.

Shortly after the war began, Redondo was killed in a skirmish with Republican troops in the mountains outside Madrid.

Jose Antonio, who abhorred violence despite his ideology, was arrested before the civil war began and transferred to Alicante, where he was tried. He was executed on Nov. 20, 1936, by a Republican firing squad.

The Falange joined the Nationalist side and was merged with all the other forces supporting Generalissimo Francisco Franco into a bloc that became the National Movement, the only authorized political force during Franco's 36-year dictatorship.

During the war and afterwards, the Falange had no official status except within the Movement. But it built up and retained a strong popular following. In 1958 it controlled 30 radio stations and had a string of more than 30 newspapers throughout Spain, as well as a 200,000-member youth movement.

But the Falange faded as a power and squabbling factions developed.

Today the rightist faction is led by Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, an ex-secretary-general of the National Movement. He also is the head of an extreme-right group called the Spanish National Front and is allied with Fuerza Nueva and some of the Christ the King guerrillas.

In the center is a group made up of various movements. One of its leaders is David Jato Miranda, who helped to found a Falangist youth organization in the 1930s.

Leftist Element

On the left is a group founded by the late Manuel Hedilla, who briefly led the Falange in 1937 after the death of Jose Antonio. After the merger of the Falange and other forces on Franco's side, Mr. Hedilla was charged with plotting against Franco, was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment, and Mr. Hedilla was freed from prison in 1946.

In 1967 he founded the National Front of Free Alliance, which claims that it is the true heir of Jose Antonio, and that the others are "Franco fascists" who betrayed the original ideals of the Falange—maintaining an active national labor movement, guaranteeing social justice and working for a strong, unified state. The faction is now led by Pedro Conde Soledana.

U.S., Israel Wrangle Over Suez Oil Site

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Israel and the United States are embroiled in "a very strong difference of opinion" over gunboat diplomacy by the Israeli Navy in the Gulf of Suez.

Diplomatic and military sources said today that Israeli officers ordered an Amoco oil-drilling barge back into Egyptian-controlled waters at least twice in less than a week, once on Saturday and again yesterday.

"The U.S. expressed its anger at our insistence that the equipment be removed," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

U.S. officials advised Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of the U.S. position yesterday during what Israeli sources described as a "fiery discussion" at the State Department.

Israel claims jurisdiction over the eastern half of the 18-mile-wide gulf, while the United States says Amoco has the right to prospect up to a line three miles from Israeli-held territory on the Sinai peninsula.

Gunboats Feared

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Israel's control "cannot be tampered with by sending ships under Egyptian concession to look for oil, because the next step will be Egyptian gunboats coming along."

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy declined to comment on the incidents, but the Israeli spokesman said, "There is a strong difference of opinion over principle."

He said the question was being negotiated through diplomatic channels.

Israel occupied the Sinai peninsula in the 1967 Middle East war and gave up chunks of it after the 1973 fighting.

The incidents this week took place in waters over an extensive deposit of oil that is being exploited at Ras Sudar and Abu Rudeis, in the part returned to Egypt earlier this year.

Israeli prospectors have set up offshore test drills at A-Tur, just to the south.

U.S. Confirmation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The State Department said today that Israeli naval craft had recently fired on markers used in oil-prospecting operations in the Gulf of Suez by U.S. oil-prospecting ships.

The disclosure was made by spokesman Frederick Brown in answer to reporters' questions regarding an Israeli spokesman's statement that the State Department had expressed its anger to Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz over Israeli insistence that the oil-prospecting ships leave the area.

Mr. Brown said he would not agree the United States had expressed anger.

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United Press International.

DEMOLITION—American GIs with bulldozers demolishing ruins of Hitler's headquarters above Berchtesgaden, West Germany. Space will be used as parking lot.

Scientists Ponder Next Step In Search for Life on Mars

(Continued from Page 1)

vehicle would also have to be able to cope with the extremely rocky terrain that has been revealed in the lander photographs.

James Martin jr., the Viking project manager, believes that such a vehicle could be launched in 1981 and land on Mars the following year. A spare lander, now in environmentally controlled storage at the Martin Marietta plant in Denver, Colo., where the other landers were built, could be modified to make it mobile. An orbiter—such as the ones that were mated to the Viking landers for the flight from earth and have remained in Martian orbit—is in storage at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here.

The laboratory is the control center for the Viking missions, which are under overall management of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center in Virginia.

The motivation for sending a mobile lander is that some areas are more likely than others to sustain life or to have once been habitats for life. A mobile lander might be able to seek them out.

A number of biologists participating in the project, including Dr. Harold Klein, leader of the biological team, are not enthusiastic about a rover for the next mission. They would prefer to conduct a far more elaborate analysis of Martian material than is possible with the Viking landers.

There are two ways in which this could be done. One would be to devise a lander that, in addition to on-sight observations, could collect a substantial amount of Martian material and bring it back to earth. To this end, according to Dr. Klein, "several kilograms" of soil may be needed to provide enough of it so that trace components can be extracted and identified.

It may be that only in such traces will the clues to past or present life forms be found. Or only in this way may it be possible to trace the paths of chemical evolution on Mars even if such evolution never crossed the critical threshold to organisms that are "alive."

An alternative strategy, Dr. Klein believes, would be to land a laboratory far larger and more elaborate than the miniaturized ones that are crammed into a container no larger than a breadbox on the Viking landers. The analysis, as in the current mission, would be done on Mars and the results radioed to earth.

Bid Reported By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

centive to a diplomatic solution.

The aid package, which Mr. Kissinger has discussed with British officials in recent months, and with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa in Zurich in talks that ended yesterday, would have participation from Western European countries as well as the United States.

It would have two aims—to help blacks in Rhodesia in a peaceful assumption of power and to encourage whites to remain in Rhodesia and keep their skills in the country. Some aid, however, would be given to those who sought to emigrate.

Mr. Schmidt said that because Namibia once was a German colony and 25,000 ethnic Germans still live there, West Germany had a special interest in Namibia.

The schedule for Mr. Kissinger's trip has not been worked out, but he would visit Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa and probably Nigeria and Zaire. He has no plans to stop in Rhodesia and would probably shuttle between South Africa and Tanzania and Zambia.

Hijackers Seek Way To Get Out of Cyprus

NICOSIA, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Palestinian and Cypriot officials today discussed alternate routes that three hijackers of a Dutch airliner might take to leave Cyprus after an attempt to fly them to Iraq failed.

Two of the gunmen were turned back at Athens yesterday. Officials refused to allow them to board other planes. The hijackers commandeered a KLM jetliner Saturday and flew here after Israeli authorities refused to release Palestinian guerrillas.

Turkish Aid Delay Asked In U.S. Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

interviewed key officials in all three countries.

Mr. Bryen prepared a separate report, which has top-secret classification and is available only to senators upon request.

The Foreign Aid subcommittee is headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who has expressed reservations about quick action on the Turkish agreement.

Mr. Bryen is an adviser to Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., who has supported the basic administration position.

The arguments in the Richardson draft probably reflect the arguments which will be made by the Democratic majority in Congress in the impending Turkish-aid debate. The Democrats have been critical of Turkey's refusal to make significant concessions on Cyprus since its military forces seized control of the northern half of the island in July, 1974.

The report calls for a strong U.S. effort to seek a major Turkish initiative toward putting the Cyprus negotiations back on the track. A bargaining session between the Greek and Turkish factions on Cyprus, scheduled for last month under UN auspices, was called off because the disputants seemed too far apart even to go to the bargaining table.

The report is pessimistic over prospects for a Cyprus settlement this year and concludes that the only chance for progress is stronger U.S. pressure on Ankara.

It says that there is a serious danger of a Greek-Turkish war stemming from their current disputes over Turkish oil exploration on the Aegean Sea's continental shelf and a host of other territorial differences involving the Aegean.

Turkish national sentiment is still seething at the U.S. because of the Feb. 5, 1974, congressional embargo on military aid to Turkey, a ban which was relaxed last October under heavy pressure both from the Ford administration and from the Turks, the report observes.

Talks End In Tanzania

(Continued from Page 1)

Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and Agostinho Neto of Angola, left this afternoon for their countries. But President Samora Machel of Mozambique stayed on, apparently for further talks with Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere.

Mr. Nyerere is scheduled to meet tomorrow with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, William Schaufele, and it is presumed here that their consultations will decide the fate of Mr. Kissinger's future role in southern African diplomacy and what the secretary can possibly do to bring about a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian and South-West African problems.

But there was little optimism here today that Mr. Kissinger's proposed shuttle diplomacy would move South African Prime Minister John Vorster to end his economic and military support for the white minority Rhodesian government or to accept direct negotiations with the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), a nationalist group.

Unity Is Lacking

In addition, without a measure of unity among the disputing Rhodesian nationalist factions, there seems little hope for a peaceful, negotiated settlement to the Rhodesia conflict.

Yesterday, Mr. Vorster took a new hard-line stand on SWAPO, saying he would not recognize it as the sole legitimate representative of the South-West African people or attend an international conference that it participated in.

Both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have recognized SWAPO as the sole representative of the South-West African people and have demanded that South Africa turn over power to the nationalist organization.

Three South African Rioters Slain in Clashes With Police

(Continued from Page 1)

weekend observed in connection with Settlers' Day yesterday. Last week, at least six persons were killed in violence here.

Because of the new unrest, all colored students' high schools in the Cape Peninsula were ordered closed at least until next week.

A cacophony of police shotgun fire, tear-gas explosions and riot-control firecracker bursts drummed through Cape Town streets during midday rioting which caused shop owners to barricade their store windows. Police threw up roadblocks to turn traffic away from the trouble centers.

At one point, a crowd of about 1,000 colored persons formed on the Parade, a wide square near the City Hall. They ignored a police officer's warning to disperse within five minutes. They shouted back insults.

"Right, go," the officer yelled through a bullhorn, and about two dozen policemen jumped out of four trucks, flailing at members of the crowd with nightsticks.

Whites Disapprove

White bystanders hissed their disapproval and the police momentarily lunged in a body toward them but refrained from hitting them.

The scattered colored persons later reformed crowds at street corners. They hurled soft-drink bottles that smashed on the curbstones.

In another incident, colored persons surrounded a white couple in a car and began rocking the vehicle. Two plainclothes policemen ran up and led two rioters across the street at pistol point. The crowd followed them, shouting: "We want blood!"

Then some yelled, "They're coming." From a side street police sprinted in and tore into the rioters, pounding them with nightsticks. The plainclothesmen dragged their two captives to a police truck, which sped away.

7. Your promotion.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Breaking Point Near

Austrian-Yugoslav Relations Worsening on Minority Issue

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Sept. 7 (NYT).—A long-smoldering dispute between Yugoslavia and neighboring Austria has become so inflamed that relations between the two have neared the breaking point.

Large government-sponsored demonstrations are taking place daily in various Yugoslav cities to denounce Austria. The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry has used unusually harsh language in a torrent of official protests directed at Vienna. Tempers on both sides are high.

Ostensibly, the current argument centers on a national language census Austria plans to hold on Nov. 14.

Austria has said the census is intended to show exactly how many of its citizens speak languages other than German, thus fixing the legal requirement for bilingual road signs and other bilingual facilities in some areas.

Main Province

Vienna has indicated that a linguistic minority of at least 25 per cent would be required in a given locality to continue the use of bilingual signs. The main province involved, Carinthia, borders on Yugoslavia. More than 90 per cent of its population of 500,000 are ethnic Germans, but there is also a substantial minority of ethnic Slovenes.

Yugoslavia contends that by holding the language census, Austria intends to "assimilate and Germanize" the Slovenes, Croats and other ethnic Yugoslav citizens of Austria.

Such measures, Belgrade says, constitute "ethnic genocide" in violation of the 1955 state treaty by which the joint occupation of Austria by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France was ended.

In fact, the quarrel goes much deeper than the language census.

Territory Claimed

Since Yugoslavia came into existence as a nation at the end of World War I, it has claimed territory in Austria. In 1919, Yugoslavia was awarded 128 square miles of Carinthia, and for a time at the end of World War II, Yugoslav partisans occupied part of Carinthia.

At a news conference recently, Austria's Chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, acknowledged that German-speaking Austrians feared that Yugoslavia's traditional territorial claims on Carinthia were about to be reasserted.

He urged both ethnic Germans and ethnic Slavs in eastern Austria to show restraint and avoid clashes, both physical and verbal. But demonstrations and counterdemonstrations continue.

On Aug. 8, 26 Slovenes were arrested by Austrian police at Kühnsdorf while protesting against a rally held by Austrian war veterans at the unveiling of a memorial to Austrian war dead.

'Brutality' Charged

Yugoslavia charged that Austrian police had made the arrests with "utmost brutality," reminiscent of "the former Nazi methods in Austria before the war." Earlier, on July 31, the Yugoslav ambassador to Austria, Gustav Vlahov, conferred military decorations on more than 100 former Yugoslav partisans now living in Austrian Carinthia.

The decoration ceremony was ordered by President Tito. Since the recipients of the medals had been wartime enemies and former occupiers of Carinthia, some German-speaking Austrian groups, notably right-wing veteran organizations, looked on the ceremony as a Yugoslav provocation.

Now, Belgrade is helping with organizational plans for a mass protest rally of Slovenes to be held in the Austrian town of Globasnica near the Yugoslav frontier on Sept. 26.

Austrian authorities, fearing trouble, are considering banning all public demonstrations. Meanwhile, the Yugoslav press and Foreign Ministry are charging almost daily that Austria is coming under the sway of "neo-Nazi elements" that must be curbed.

Oh Say, Can You Sie?

NUREMBERG, Sept. 7 (AP).—A court here has ruled that familiarity means contempt and has ordered a woman fruit peddler to pay a fine of 2,250 marks ($890) for "insulting" a policeman.

During a confrontation in the main market square, testimony brought out, the woman continuously addressed the policeman as "du"—the familiar form of you.

The policeman, who used the formal and respectful "sie," thereupon filed a complaint of insult, a misdemeanor.

The woman is appealing the verdict.

Greeks Eye Negative Aspects Of Rapid Increase in Tourism

By H.D.S. Greenway

HYDRA, Greece, Sept. 7 (WP).—One after the other, all day long, the steamers enter the harbor of Hydra to disgorge their cargoes of tourists in funny hats, sunburns and backpacks. Almost with the frequency of city buses, the boats hoot at each other to make way at the tiny quay that is the island's only landing.

One wonders how this rocky island can absorb such a seemingly endless stream. But they are only a tiny fraction of the 4 million tourists the National Tourist Organization expects to overrun Greece this year.

Already the number of tourists is up 50 per cent over last year, according to Tourist Board statistics. In a country whose population does not exceed 9 million, there are thoughtful persons who wonder if tourism on this scale is not in itself a form of pollution that threatens to erode the traditional Greek values that made Greece attractive in the first place.

Already there are signs that the *filoxenia* (hospitality) for which Greece is justifiably famous is turning to xenophobia.

'Our Ruination'

"Tourism could be our ruination," said publisher and parliament member Helen Vlachos, in a recent interview. "Happily we have 3,000 islands so it will take a bit of time. But Rhodes, Mykonos, Corfu, the 'in' places for the moment, are being devastated.

"What we get are the vagrant tourists—those who sleep on the beaches without a bed, a toilet or facilities to bathe," she said. "If we get a few million of such Robinson Crusoes, what will become of Greece?"

Even the ancient monuments are suffering. The 2,500-year-old Parthenon atop the Acropolis in Athens, for example, is visited by 1.5 million tourists a year—"three million unrelenting feet," as Minister of Culture Constantine Tsypanis put it. In May, the interior of the Parthenon was closed to visitors because of the damages these masses were inflicting.

"It is not only the quantity but the quality," Mrs. Vlachos said. "Mind you, I'm not against hippies and nudists. They are a great relief from the fat, camera-toting tourists that we've seen when they come in droves . . . There must be a ceiling put on tourists. Two million would be appropriate for Greece."

The call of the Greek landscape, the endless summer sunshine, the translucent waters of the Aegean and Ionian Seas and the gaiety and simplicity of the Greeks themselves seem irresistible to northern Europeans. The general improvement in the world economy and the political troubles of Spain and Portugal have combined to send thousands upon thousands of additional tourists converging on Greece.

Tourism is expected to surpass shipping as the leading foreign exchange earner this year. Tourists spent $620 million in Greece last season.

With only 170,000 tourist beds in the country, some unscrupulous travel agents have sold available space two and three times over. The government has enacted emergency regulations to combat this practice.

Oddly enough it is possible to find a hotel room in some of the more popular places. Here on Hydra, for example, hotelier Dimitrios Papadopoulos said there were plenty of empty hotel rooms, even in August. She blamed bad management and a tourist distribution that sent too many tours to Rhodes and Corfu.

Intimidated by Reports

Because ther are only a few hotels on Hydra anyway, most tourists come only for the day and many vacationers are so intimidated by reports of vast numbers of tourists coming to Greece this season that they do not even bother to try to make reservations here.

If there are great differences in tourist density—some of the more remote islands are uncrowded even in high season—so are there great differences in permissible behavior. On the island of Mykonos, for example, anything goes.

But Spetsai and Hydra are more conservative and, compared to the French and Italian Rivieras, unspoiled. True, the boatyards and ship chandlers of the 1950s are now boutiques but there is none of the concrete vulgarity that offends so many persons visiting the south of Spain.

Tzannis Tzannetakis, secretary general of the National Tourist Organization, agrees with Mrs. Vlachos that there will eventually have to be a ceiling for tourists but he thinks it should be about 6.5 million.

"A rapid increase in tourism is bad," he said in an interview. "But if you are able to split up the number of tourists as to time and place you can achieve a smaller density in relationship to tourists to population."

He said the ratio of 4 million tourists to 8 or 9 million Greeks is misleading because tourists do not all come at once. Even in July, the peak month, tourists amount to only 5.8 per cent of the total population.

Swiss Find Stability Produces Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

racy?" nothing that "practically every change proposed is rejected by referendum."

The more united the government, the parties and the press are in support of something new—a tax reform, foreign aid, restrictions on arms sales—the more adamantly the voters reject it, said François Bondy, a writer.

Officially, power in Switzerland is the most decentralized, distributed and balanced of any country in the world. The federal government has strictly limited powers. Few know the name of the president or recognize him as he goes to work on a streetcar. There is a coalition of all four major parties, and the seven federal councillors are chosen by an intricate formula to assure fair shares of representation on a partisan, language, cantonal and religious basis.

No Easy Way

Since compromise is the rule and conflict is shunned as highly unseemly, politicians have no easy way to develop an individual image and incumbents are almost always re-elected until they die or retire.

Women were given the vote in national elections only five years ago—and two cantons still do not permit them to vote in the far more important cantonal elections—but almost everyone said it had not made any noticeable difference in public affairs.

The unions share the national temper. A pact of labor peace has been in existence since 1937, concluded for defense reasons before World War II. Lately, however, there have been some minor wildcat strikes, a subject of widespread concern and uneasiness.

But the Journal de Genève, reporting on a strike by 1,000 workers at the Dubied Textile Machinery Co. in Neuchatel, reported that, during a meeting with management, "the workers were very dignified."

'No Question'

"They listened silently to the statement of Mr. de Salis [the supervisor]," the account said. "At the request of the strike committee, no questions were put to him."

That kind of labor-management cooperation goes a long way to explain the special strength of the Swiss economy and the society's extraordinary stability. Arnold Issler, secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, said: "It's probably only possible because we're such a small country," but it is also obviously more congenial to the careful Swiss temperament than the risk of confrontation.

Reactionary or not, the Swiss are evidently content with their manner of running things. Politicians and public officials are worried about the declining use of the ballot, however. It is rare to achieve more than 50 per cent participation in a vote, and 20 to 25 per cent is a more normal figure in recent years. But the town meeting is still a lively and popular institution, and it draws crowds.

Social security is rudimentary and rests on a system of "three pillas": private savings, private insurance programs—although compulsory in some cantons—and state aid, in that order of importance.

Mistrust of Innovation

But social stability seems to be profoundly rooted, and so is the mistrust of government intervention, innovation, or any invasion of communal, family or individual privacy and independence.

The Banking Secrecy Law, which attracts so much foreign money, was originally instituted in the Nazi period to protect the resources that German Jews managed to smuggle abroad. But now, bankers agree, it is the Swiss electorate that supports the idea on principle, because if it did not, the voters would certainly abolish it.

True, there is an undercurrent of uneasiness. The Swiss grumble and worry by habit.

"Of course I'm uncertain about the future," said Mr. Mast, one of the country's most powerful bankers. "Wouldn't you be? Everything went too well for so long, but the foundations are fragile. All sorts of things could happen."

But the odds say that they won't, that no bank windows will be smashed, and that the Swiss and their money will continue to be a strangely immune eye of calm in a stormy world.

Belgian Jail Protest

VERVIERS, Belgium, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Forty-one young prisoners who staged an overnight roof-top protest against conditions at the jail in this east Belgian town, peacefully returned to their cells today, officials said.

Two Neo-Fascists Finally Arrive on Island of Exile

ISLAND OF GIGLIO, Italy, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Two neo-Fascists accused of Italy's bloodiest post-war bombing finally arrived by military helicopter today to begin an enforced and unwelcome stay on this small island off the Tuscan coast.

A Catanzaro appeals court Aug. 27 ordered the release from jail of Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura after four years in pretrial custody, the maximum allowed by Italian law.

The court also decreed that them an "obligatory stay" on Giglio pending resumption of their trial, scheduled Jan. 18.

They and 23 other persons are awaiting judgment on charges of staging the December, 1969, bombing of a Milan bank, which killed 16 persons and wounded 87. The trial first began in 1972.

Mr. Freda and Mr. Ventura were ordered to proceed immediately to Giglio as soon as they were freed from separate jails in southern Italy. But the island's 1,300 residents protested.

The Justice Ministry eventually upheld the Catanzaro court's choice of Giglio, and the islanders reluctantly agreed to accept the defendants as a "civic duty."

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

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For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office. In Amsterdam, telephone 732 503; Brussels, 513 8113; Frankfurt, 23 15 11; Geneva, 32 05 56; Hamburg, 330303; Lisbon, 58 129; London, 493 8888; Madrid, 241 8358; Milan, 688 14 41; Paris, 720 30 12; Rome, 344 341.

هكذا من الأصل

...ks Ford and Hoover

...rter Evokes FDR Heritage Visit to 'Little White House'

By David S. Broder

...RM SPRINGS, Ga., Sept. 7 —Jimmy Carter stood on ...nt porch of Franklin D. ...velt's "Little White House" ...day and pledged, as Roose... ...ce did, to restore "strength ...ope to an afflicted nation." ...he carefully staged opening ...of his campaign for the ...ency, the Democratic nomi... ...wed to supply the "strength ...ision" that he said is as lacking in Washington under President Ford as it was under President Herbert Hoover in 1932.

The former Georgia governor drove from his home in Plains to this tiny community, where Roosevelt died in 1945, to begin a campaign swing up the East Coast, aimed at rebuilding the old Roosevelt-Democratic coalition of the South and the big cities.

In a thematic speech, laced with assurances to conservatives that he would not follow Roosevelt's *example of vastly expanded government*, Mr. Carter stressed the message that "a new generation of leadership" is needed to rescue a country that he described as "stagnant, divided and drifting."

Thermal Waters

Only a few hundred persons were able to squeeze onto the sun-dappled grounds of the hillside spa where Roosevelt built a vacation cabin and treated his polio-weakened legs in the thermal waters.

But Mr. Carter decided this was a better setting than the traditional big-city Labor Day rally to dramatize his links with past Democratic heroes for a national television news audience. And his campaign aides spared no effort or the event.

Patients in wheelchairs were brought in to hear the candidate. Two of the late President's sons, Franklin D. Roosevelt jr. and James Roosevelt, stood with Mr. Carter. Black accordionist Graham Jackson, a favorite of FDR who was pictured weeping in a famous photograph at the time of Roosevelt's death, was back, playing the FDR anthem, "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Just in case the Rooseveltian magic was not enough, Mr. Carter also invoked the names of John F. Kennedy, who campaigned here in 1960, and Harry S Truman as well.

The Warm Springs visit launched a 16-hour campaign day loaded with other events. There was a stop at the Darlington, S.C., 500-mile stock car race, where Mr. Carter rode in the pace car while Sen. Bob Dole, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, was five cars back. There was a rally in the Norfolk, Va., Azalea Garden, and there were two Democratic fund-raisers en route to the windup in New York City.

Ending six weeks of relative inactivity since the Democratic convention, Mr. Carter this week is carrying his banner to 20 cities in 10 Southern, Eastern and Midwestern states.

Unemployment Rate

Judging by the Warm Springs speech, his strategists are convinced that the rise in the unemployment rate to 7.9 per cent in the past two months has made it profitable to try to paint Mr. Ford as another Herbert Hoover.

"This year, as in 1932," Mr. Carter said, "our nation is divided, our people are out of work and our national leaders do not lead."

Recalling Roosevelt, he said: "His opponent in 1932 was an incumbent president, a decent and well-intentioned man who sincerely believed that our government could not or should not with bold action attack the terrible economic and social ills of our nation. He was leading a Republican party which lacked the strength and vision to bring us out of those dark days."

The holiday crowd whooped and hollered as Mr. Carter cited the failings of Republicans, past and present, shouting "Attaboy!" and "Tell 'em, Jimmy!"

'Big Spender'

Mr. Carter, displaying continued nervousness about Republican efforts to depict him as a "big spender," broke the continuity of his speech to deliver several paragraphs of conservative-sounding rhetoric.

"We should decentralize power," he said. "When there is a choice between government responsibility and private responsibility, we should always go with private responsibility if it is adequate... When there is a choice between welfare and work, let's go to work."

But he returned repeatedly to his main theme—blaming Republicans for budget deficits, inflation and unemployment and assailing "the special interests."

...bbyist Says ...e Gave Dole ...,000 in '70

Nicholas M. Horrock

...SHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT). ...ide Wild jr., a former Gulf ...orp. lobbyist who dispensed ...$4 million in legal and il...political contributions, said ...day that in 1970 he gave ...in cash to Sen. Robert Dole, ...tepublican vice-presidential ...see, to distribute among ...lican candidates.

...ry Speakes, Sen. Dole's ...man, said that the senator ...stand by an earlier state... that he "received no money ...Gulf Oil Corp. or Mr. Wild ...y shape, form or fashion."

... Dole said that he had dis... ...the Gulf Oil allegations ...ay night with President ...counsel, Philip Buchen, and ...ted to meet with the Presi... later this week. There was ...dication that the Gulf mat... ...ould be taken up at the ...ng with Mr. Ford.

...a telephone interview yester... Mr. Wild said that in 1970 ...repared a check, cashed it ...gave Sen. Dole $2,000 to pass ...deserving" Republican can... ...es around the country. Mr. ... said that he has a letter ...one of the men who received ...money thanking him for ...ng it to him by way of Sen.

... Wild declined to reveal the ...s name on the ground that ...had lost the election and ...ld not be drawn into the ...

...e former lobbyist said he ... the $2,000 from Gulf's ...d Government Fund," which ... a lawful manner of making ...ributions to political cam...gns from money donated by ...f executives.

...r. Wild said that Sen. Dole ... "anxious" to help elect Re...licans around the country in ...

... Mr. Wild declined to com... ...t on a New York Times report ...day that quoted sources as ...ng that he had told a federal ...d jury that he had illegally ...ributed $5,000 or $6,000 to Sen. ... in 1973 through a Dole aide. ...st Saturday, Sen. Dole was ...d about money paid out in ... from Gulf Oil's secret slush ... He told reporters: "It in...ed a couple of other names ... I don't want to embarrass ..."

...sterday, Sen. Dole added: ... didn't get the money, I ...'t transfer the money to any... ... It's a matter of public ...rd."

...nate Hearing ...Ex-Envoy to ...igon Is Put Off

...ASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI) ...e Senate Foreign Relations ...mittee today postponed, until ...day, action on the nomina... of Graham Martin, the con...sial former ambassador to ...am, to a new post concern... the U.S. trust islands in the ...fic...

...n. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, said ... was "opposed to taking up ... hearings at this time" with... further preparation.

... said the committee would ... to go into Mr. Martin's ...re as ambassador in Italy, ...land and Vietnam and this ... require a prior executive ...ing or the calling of wit...es.

...n. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said ...as "deeply concerned" about ... nomination.

...r. Martin was U.S. ambas... ...r to Saigon from 1973 until ...all last year. He was among ... last to be evacuated from ...U.S. Embassy. He was criticiz... ...n some quarters for his final ...ns in the South Vietnamese ...tal.

... his new post, he would be ...mbassador-at-large with au...ity to conduct negotiations ... the future political status of ...trust islands.

...ecutive Jobs Said ...sier Than Workers'

...ENEVA, Sept. 7 (Reuters).— ...mbly-line workers suffer ...e stress on the job than top ...utives and decision-makers, ... International Labor Organi...on said today

... study for the ILO showed ... stress, chronic fatigue and ...atisfaction with boring un...lthy or hazardous work re...ed in sickness and *social un...*, the UN agency said



United Press International.

STILL AT IT—Ku Klux Klansmen lighting one of three crosses at the foot of Stone Mountain, in Georgia, at conclusion of convention. Speakers denounced busing, the United Nations and Jimmy Carter.

Pastoral Care Is Inadequate, Protestant Clergymen Believe

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT). —The church pastor, symbol of the helping hand, often wants someone to minister more adequately to his needs, a study shows.

A poll of U.S. and Canadian *ministers from five major Protestant* churches reports that 70 per cent would prefer more pastoral care to allow them to cope with such problems as loneliness and frustration.

The survey was conducted for the National Council of Churches among 2,490 clergymen last winter. The results also showed conservative drift toward concern with conventional spiritual matters and away from community involvement.

Thus, most respondents placed highest priority on such categories as "helping members to be Christian," nurture of children, evangelism and Christian education.

Social Justice

By contrast, the clergymen reported spending the least amount of their time working for social justice and placed little importance on speaking out on social issues.

The issues considered most critical for the church on a national scale were hunger and family living patterns. Ranked far below were the women's movement, euthanasia, gun control and busing to achieve racial integration.

Participating in the poll were the United Church of Christ, the United Methodist Church, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the Reformed Church in America and the United Church of Canada.

The sample represents a middle-class, well-educated, theologically moderate section of U.S. and Canadian Protestantism. Most of those polled were white, male and married to their first wives, *but 2 per cent were identified* as female, 8 per cent nonwhite and 4 per cent involved in divorce. Half have been ordained less than 20 years. Their average income was $13,449; the range ran from $4,000 to $38,000.

Two Questions

Differences between Americans and Canadians arose chiefly on two questions. Canadians were more supportive of the work of large ecumenical bodies, such as the National Council of Churches, *and less inclined than Americans* to resent their relatively low economic and social status.

On the whole, the clergy said that they were satisfied with their church vocation.

Those polled were asked to estimate the time spent for an average week on a variety of projects. Most of their time was found devoted to preparation of sermons—with 42 per cent devoting seven to 14 hours to this—followed by administration, visitation and counseling.

Sixty-eight per cent said that they spent no time working for social justice, and 34 per cent said that they provided no youth leadership.

The most frequent complaint, expressed by 70 per cent, was that "denominations are not providing the amount of pastoral care that ministers would like to have or feel they need." And only 28 per cent felt that the care they did receive was effective.

Such complaints more frequently arose in denominations with weak central structures and comparatively little supervision of local churches. The United Methodist Church was found to be the most effective and the Reformed Church in America the least.

There was a contrast between what the clergy said they believed to be important and the way they spent their time.

Evangelism, for example, drew the highest response concerning "church programs that need expansion." But 40 per cent of the respondents said that they spent no time on any aspect of evangelism.

Considerable Losses

This is particularly significant for the denominations surveyed because they have incurred *considerable losses in membership in* recent years.

The clergy surveyed appeared to be making evangelism a central consideration on the theoretical level while their participation in such activity lagged. Eighty-three per cent said that preparation for evangelism was important in seminary training.

Other areas perceived to be of prime value in the seminary were biblical studies, theology, training in counseling and Christian education. The return to an emphasis on these disciplines has been a marked tendency in the 1970s after a decade of turbulence caused largely by social activism.

U.S. Passengers Said Threatened In Egypt Hijack

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).— The hijackers of an Egyptian airliner threatened to slit the throats of the U.S. passengers if the plane did not take off for Libya, the co-pilot, Nabil el-Sayed, told a military tribunal here today.

To back up their threat they began sorting out U.S. passport holders and at one point beat up a 60-year-old American in the first-class section of the Boeing 737, he said.

The three men who took part in the hijack Aug. 23—Palestinians Ali Ahmed Osman and Mohammed Naguib, and Egyptian Ahmed Suleiman—pleaded guilty to attempted hijacking, which could send them to prison for life at hard labor.

But they pleaded not guilty to a charge of contacting a foreign power, which carries a possible death penalty.

Two other accused, Palestinian Suleiman Tirkawi and Eid Hussein, a Jordanian living in Cairo, who were arrested after the other three were questioned, are due to appear tomorrow. A sixth accused, Palestinian Mohammed Rashak, believed to be in Jordan, is being tried in absentia.

Colorado Beetles Found in England

RAMSGATE, England, Sept. 7 (UPI).—A colony of 150 Colorado beetles (also called potato bugs) was discovered in a potato field on the English Channel coast yesterday, the first time the pest has appeared in this country for 24 years.

Agriculture Ministry officials discovered the black-and-yellow insects, which can reproduce at the rate of 500 a month, during a routine check at a potato farm. The area was sprayed from the air with a powerful insecticide.

The officials believe the insects may have been carried over accidentally from France by automobiles using the nearby cross-channel Hovercraft service. They first appeared on the Continent *near ports used by the U.S.* Army in World War I.

L.A. Tomb Vandals

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Vandals failed to pry the brass plaque off Marilyn Monroe's tomb here today. They were frightened away by other visitors to the West Los Angeles cemetery.

News Analysis

Ford and Carter Project Contrasting Images

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT). —The decisive phase of the presidential campaign opened yesterday on the orthodox occasion—Labor Day—but in highly unorthodox locations, as the two candidates presented contrasting political symbols.

For President Ford, the symbol *was the White House. He spent* the day there, discussing developments in China and the problems of airport noise control, and on the golf course at the Burning Tree Country Club, avoiding campaigning altogether. He hopes that by acting "presidential," he will reinforce the voters' traditional reluctance to turn out an incumbent.

For Jimmy Carter, the symbol was Franklin D. Roosevelt. He launched his general election campaign with a speech at Warm Springs, Ga., where Roosevelt sought relief from the after effects of polio. Mr. Carter hopes that by evoking memories of the New Deal, he will be able to rebuild Democratic unity in opposition to Republican "misrules."

Mr. Ford began the campaign in the weakest position of any incumbent seeking another term since Harry S Truman in 1948, according to the public opinion polls and the private estimates of politicians. He trails Mr. Carter, the Democratic nominee, by 15 percentage points in the Gallup Poll and by 13 points in the most recent Louis Harris survey.

Potential Volatility

The campaign will be short—election day is eight weeks from today—and considerably less elaborate than those in the past, because of the ceiling on expenditures under federal financing. But it contains elements of possible *volatility, including the fact that* Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter—one an "accidental" president, the other a rank outsider who was given little chance of nomination eight months ago—will both be making their first nationwide campaigns.

As the contest began in earnest, after two weeks of sparring, Mr. Carter was considered the presumptive winner in the political community. Even the most partisan Democrats, however, were prepared to concede that things could go wrong for the tenacious and highly organized Georgian.

The three televised debates between the rivals—there will be a fourth between the vice-presidential nominees—appeared to many political professionals to offer the President his best chance to catch up. Even if he is a mediocre campaigner, as he himself has admitted in recent interviews, Mr. Ford has spent a career amassing detailed information on policy questions that could serve him well in the debates.

Like a football coach discounting the importance of a pivotal game, Mr. Carter said Sunday that he would be happy to emerge from the confrontations with a "tie."

Catholic Aversion

Mr. Carter also could be hurt, in the populous belt of states stretching from Illinois and Wisconsin in the West to Massachusetts in the East, by the seeming *aversion of traditionally Democ*ratic Roman Catholic voters in that area to a Democrat who is both Southern and a devout Baptist.

The Ford strategists believe that those voters hold the key to the outcome of the election and that they are available to the President, but they do not seem so far to have evolved a clear plan for persuading them to defect.

Additionally, Mr. Carter could be severely wounded if the electorate as a whole decides—as did the Democratic electorate in some of the late primary states—that he is "fuzzy" and "shifts" on the issues. The Georgian's own pollster, Patrick Caddell, said this weekend that Mr. Carter would *have to be extremely careful not* to convey that impression.

Finally, the President could benefit enormously from some unforeseen event abroad that would cause the country to rally around him as commander-in-chief. A serious flareup in Korea is one obvious possibility; equally damaging to Mr. Carter could be a war in the Middle East or an open conflict in southern Africa in which the United States somehow became involved.

Foreign Affairs

Some Democrats predict that Mr. Ford, seeking to underline his greater experience in foreign affairs, will propose a summit meeting with the Soviet leadership before the election. But that would probably have less impact on the voting than an event over which neither candidate had any control.

Mr. Ford's strategy is that of a gambler—a strategy forced upon an ordinarily rather cautious man by the weakness of his position. The debates are one element. Concentration on the big states is another. And the President's decision to delay the formal opening of his campaign until next week in Ann Arbor, Mich., with intensive activity restricted until the final two weeks, is still another.

Curiously, Mr. Ford is taking exactly the opposite approach to that used by the last incumbent who found himself in such trouble, Truman. Although the President likes to identify himself with the Missouri Democrat, Truman was anything but "presidential" in 1948, campaigning furiously in a slam-bang partisan style in his upset of Thomas Dewey.

Moderate Course

Mr. Carter's approach is that of the front-runner, following a moderate course in an effort to offend as few people as possible, making an effort in all parts of the nation.

Each man will try to channel resources into those states where his chances seem best, hoping to assemble the 270 electoral votes needed to win. But unless Mr. Ford can narrow the national gap that now separates the two candidates, regional variations in voting will help him little.

Izmir Students Clash: 16 Hurt; 13 Arrested

ANKARA, Sept. 7 (AP).— Rival student groups battled with guns yesterday on the Aegean University campus in the port city of Izmir, and 16 persons were wounded, the semiofficial Anatolia News Agency reported. It said three of the wounded were in critical condition.

Police took 13 persons into custody in connection with the fight, which broke out during an ideological argument between rightist and leftist students, the agency reported.

Four U.S. States Hold Primaries

MIAMI, Sept. 7 (AP).—A race between two Florida Democrats attracted the most attention as four states voted today in congressional primary contests.

Besides Florida, ballots were cast in Arizona, Connecticut and North Dakota. North Dakota voters also selected gubernatorial nominees.

In Florida, Democratic Rep. Robert Sikes, recently reprimanded by House colleagues for failing to disclose a possible conflict of interest, is being challenged by John Benton jr., 26, who resigned from the U.S. Commerce Department and filed for the race one day before the deadline. Rep. Sikes's reprimand involved financial dealings and his chairmanship of the Military Construction Appropriations subcommittee.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, September 8, 1976

Hanoi Teases

Vietnam has informed the United States of the deaths of 12 Air Force and Navy flying personnel, killed during the Vietnam war. Some of the men involved had been assumed dead; others had still been listed as missing. Since there remains a total of 1,200 Americans whose fate in the fighting is uncertain, the Hanoi gesture can only be regarded as a teaser, a tiny bit of the information which the Vietnamese government hopes to exchange for critical assistance from Washington, both economic and diplomatic.

It is a strange form of bargaining in which the tensions of families and friends of soldiers who have dissappeared in action constitute a unit of value. Vietnam considers that the damage wrought by Americans in their country requires aid from the United States in the rebuilding. It is also anxious to obtain a seat in the United Nations Neither of these has ever been ruled out by Washington—after all, the United States had promoted the reconstruction of both Germany and Japan after World War II

Hanoi is using the MIA ploy—withholding what knowledge it has of the Americans missing in action in the hopes of winning more substantial concessions for itself.

U.S. policy on Vietnam is clearly not inflexible. It recognizes what terrible destruction the war there inflicted on the Vietnamese people and is willing to help make good the damage in which it played so large a part Hanoi can look to the north, and see that the United States responded to the chopping down of the two officers in Panmunjom by chopping down a tree—albeit with a display of strength that showed a warning. And the poplar incident was followed by negotiations which should limit the threat of similar episodes in that dangerous neighborhood.

Nevertheless, the techniques employed by Hanoi are not likely to win it friends in the United States. To insist on obligations that it refused to take into account when it attacked the South while denying responsibilities which international law and common humanity impose on all is neither fair nor reasonable The future relations between the United States and Vietnam can be adjusted. The release of information about the 12 who died may be a beginning toward that end. But it is a very small step indeed

A U.S. Test on Arms Sales

Rising apprehension over the sale of U.S. arms abroad lends special significance to the hearing that a Senate subcommittee has scheduled on the proposed $3.8-billion sale of sophisticated F-16 jet fighters to Iran. For Iran two years ago got from the oil-price increases revenues finally commensurate with its military ambitions. It has since been buying arms with a kind of drunken fervor.

The administration has been coasting on the premise that Iran's goodwill in oil, diplomacy and strategy—not to speak of the billions in proceeds from the sales—is sufficient cause to continue this extraordinary supply relationship. If officials have pondered what Iran's larger purposes might be, or what risks the United States might be taking by sponsoring Iran's arsenal and providing the thousands of technicians to make it work, they have kept their puzzlement to themselves. There are reports that in addition to some $10 billion worth of military hardware and services already sold, Secretary of State Kissinger discussed another whopping package on his recent trip to Tehran. The new F-16 item is apparently a part of it.

* * *

Just this year, in belated response to just such apparent arms orgies, Congress enacted legislation giving itself new powers to review executive-sponsored commercial arms sales. This is the category in which the huge deals with Iran, and the Arabs, are made. Previously, legislators had tended to limit their concern to the now relatively smaller category of deals in which the U.S government plays a financial part. It is under the new legislation, which gives Congress 30 days in which to disapprove a sale, that the Senate Foreign Relations Aid subcommittee is preparing a hearing on the F-16s. The hearing is tentatively set for Sept. 16.

The time is relatively short in which the Congress can draft an intelligent questionnaire. Any useful inquiry, for instance, must go beyond hand-wringing into exploration of the whole broad range of policies, commitments and interests of which this projected sale is but one part. It is rather like trying to shoe a running horse. Yet the beast must be slowed and the effort made. If the Congress is to exercise the powers and responsibilities it is so eager to claim in theory This is an important test.

Characteristically, the administration, having removed the restraints from its arms sales to the oil-happy states in greater or lesser degree, is muttering in dark dismay now that the Congress is finally trying to catch up. Rather than concede earlier fault, the administration complains that the Congress is rudely butting in. It's true. But there's no choice. In a runaway situation, restoring policy to the kind of reasonable standard which will command an informed Washington-wide consensus is tough going. It not only requires a blending of complex policy factors. It also forces a confrontation of institutions, as the one attempts to share power in an area which the other is accustomed to regarding as its private preserve. That is why the F-16 hearing, which touches just one arms deal among many that the administration has in train, cannot be the end of the road.

* * *

Like other foreign governments, Iran is troubled to find that it must deal increasingly with several often competing sources of power in Washington. It feels it entered in good faith into a relationship with the appropriate U.S. authority, and it is tempted to question the motives as well as the judgment of the party now trying to get into the act. One almost begins to pity poor Iran, and poor Saudi Arabia, which is in the Sidewinder missile market, or would like to be, in a big way—and poor Who's Next. But there is a larger moral to all this. The executive must be readier to share its power with Congress The Congress, in turn, must accept the broader "executive" context in which decisions on particular arms deals must be made. And even then, foreign buyers accustomed to working within the frame of a rigidly authoritarian government (as most of our arms buyers tend to be) will have to take into account the fact that when they are doing business with the United States, they are dealing with a free-wheeling political system that cannot always guarantee a final, authoritative, and irreversible answer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aging Soviet Rulers

According to recent rumors, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin allegedly nearly lost his life last month when he suffered a stroke while swimming. True or not, the story was given wide currency throughout the world, and the reason for such ready acceptance of an unverified report is to be sought in the fact that the Soviet Union is ruled by a regime of old men.

The core of the Soviet Politburo today essentially consists of five key figures, Leonid Brezhnev, Alexsei Kosygin, Nikolai Podgorny, Mikhail Suslov and Andrei Kirilenko —all of them born between 1902 and 1906, thus either already in or near their 70s. It is against this background that the widespread acceptance of rumors concerning Mr. Kosygin's near-fatal mishap must be viewed.

In China, this past year, Chou En-lai died, at about the time that the Peking regime in effect admitted publicly that Mao Tse-tung's condition has become too frail to allow him to go through the pretense of meeting and chatting with foreign visitors Sooner or later, the men of 70 years and more will have to drop out of the business of ruling their nations. And since there are so many in the same group of advanced age, they could conceivably retire, be disabled or die within a relatively short period. The prospect of power soon to be transferred to a new generation of yet unknown leaders is clearly an important factor in any assessment of future Soviet policies

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 8, 1901

NEW YORK—There is much hope that President McKinley will recover from the wounds inflicted on him during the attempt on his life two days ago. The man responsible for the attempt, a Polish anarchist, has produced a written confession to the crime, saying that he acted alone and was motivated by his hatred for the American way of government.

Fifty Years Ago

September 8, 1926

WASHINGTON—While it was announced today that Uruguay has formally recognized the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it has been reaffirmed that no such recognition is imminent from the United States. The current policy of the United States is that no diplomatic relations between the two nations are possible unless the Russians return confiscated American property, cease promoting Communist propaganda in the United States, and reassume the external obligations they repudiated after the Bolshevik revolution.



'I'm Sure We Have a Little More Time...'

Weighing Political Experience

By Henry Steele Commager

AMHERST, Mass.—Characteristic of the shortsightedness of the Republican high command is its decision to attack Gov. Carter on the ground that, by comparison with President Ford, he lacks experience in the conduct of national and foreign affairs. Behind this impeachment is the assumption that in these fields, experience gives some assurance of competence and sound judgment but inexperience condemns to incompetence and confusion.

Mr. Ford should know better than that—few presidents have, after all, been more experienced in national affairs, and few have put their experience to such sporadic use. But let us not rest the case of Mr. Ford on Mr. Ford but, as Al Smith used to say, let's look at the record.

And let us start with the modern presidency, and the two-party system which has endured since 1856. It was the experienced James Buchanan, not the inexperienced John Frémont, who triumphed in 1856. Buchanan had served 20 years in Congress, eight years as minister to Russia and to Britain, and four years as secretary of state under President Polk and, notwithstanding this affluent experience, proved to be the weakest and most disastrous president in our history. Had he had his way, the South would have made good its bid for independence. Thanks to Lincoln it did not. Lincoln's political experience was limited to four years in the provincial legislature of Illinois and a single unsuccessful term in the Congress, yet he somehow managed to conduct not only domestic but foreign affairs with a masterly hand, and to save the union, free the slaves, help build modern America and set standards for leadership not yet surpassed. His successor, Andrew Johnson, despite a record of 10 years in state politics and 17 in national, was not so fortunate; he lost control of the Congress and of Reconstruction

Case of McKinley

William McKinley, like Buchanan, was experienced in both state and national affairs, coming to the presidency well prepared by 12 years in Congress and two terms as governor of Ohio. If it cannot be said that his presidency was a failure, neither can it be asserted that it was distinguished or even memorable.

It is very different with Theodore Roosevelt, after Lincoln clearly the most distinguished of Republican presidents in our history. We think of T.R. as a national figure and so indeed he was, but before he became president his experience—except for a few months as assistant secretary of the Navy and six months in the vice-presidency—was confined wholly to New York City and state politics. That did not prevent him from stamping the imprint of his powerful personality on his party, the nation, and even on world affairs. The same, alas, cannot be said for his handpicked successor, the hapless William Howard Taft. Unlike T.R., Taft was richly experienced in national affairs, having served as a federal judge, high commissioner and first governor of the Philippines, and for four years as secretary of war under Roosevelt. Thus he came to the White House with all those credentials Mr. Ford thinks essential. Within four years he had failed both as party leader and as president, and is remembered, if at all, as the man who split his party and made way for the return of the Democrats to power.

The Democrat who succeeded Taft in 1913 was, with Lincoln, the least experienced of American presidents except those who, like Taylor, Grant, and Eisenhower, came from the battlefield to the White House. Apart from two brief years as governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson had spent the whole of his adult life in the groves of academe: an experience which hardly prepared him for the rough and tumble of politics. Yet he proved, with the exception of Franklin Roosevelt, the most resolute, the most powerful, the most creative of modern presidents. During his first term he carried through almost the whole of his program for the New Freedom; in the second he guided the nation through World War I and laid the foundations—which, alas, his successors undermined—for a new international order.

Nation's Destiny

The three presidents who presided over the destinies of the nation in the 1920s were amply experienced in politics, but oddly enough we do not remember that era as one of glittering presidential leadership. President Harding had served his party well for six years in Ohio politics, and for another six in the Senate before he was chosen, in that famous smoke-filled room, for the high office to which he proved so totally unfit. Calvin Coolidge could boast eight years in state politics, and two as vice-president before fate rewarded him with the presidential office which he filled with such becoming modesty. Herbert Hoover too could boast a record of experience and achievement far greater than that of a Lincoln or a Wilson: food commissioner and chairman of the Food Administration during the war, chairman of various European relief organizations, and for eight years secretary of commerce under Harding and Coolidge. Yet for all his experience, his intelligence and his integrity, as president he was an almost unmitigated disaster.

Franklin Roosevelt—the most successful of modern presidents first on the domestic and then on the world arena—did have the benefit of eight years in Washington in the comparatively modest position of assistant secretary of the Navy. It was, however, in state politics that he made his reputation, and it was as governor of New York that he was elected to the presidency. Both as architect of the welfare state and of victory in the greatest of wars, he had on-the-job training. His successes owed little to particular experience but a great deal to character, intelligence and judgment.

If experience alone could guarantee presidential greatness or even competence, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford should be numbered among the most successful and greatest of American leaders. Mr. Nixon, after all, served two terms in the Congress and two years in the Senate before Eisenhower selected him as vice-president and assigned to him larger responsibilities and more extensive duties than fall to the lot of most of those exiled to that useless office. Nor did Mr. Nixon allow his defeat in 1960 to dissuade him from arduous participation in national party politics. He came to the White House in 1969 with far larger political experience than vouchsafed most of his predecessors, but that experience did not counsel him to avoid dishonoring that office and betraying the nation. And as for Mr. Ford, his quarter-century in the Congress has not—so far—enabled him to provide the nation with that leadership he now so plaintively invokes.

This record, embracing the modern history of the presidency, and the experience of both parties, fails dramatically to vindicate Mr. Ford's assumption that there is a necessary correlation between political experience in the national arena and presidential greatness. A cynic might indeed conclude that the relationship is a reverse one: that the less experience—as with Lincoln, T.R., and Wilson—the greater the distinction; the more experience—as with Buchanan, Taft, Hoover, Nixon and Ford—the less the distinction. Such a conclusion would be perverse. What is clear is what has always been clear to men whose minds are not beclouded by partisan zeal—that the whole of life is a preparation for any great enterprise, and that in choosing a president we should return to those familiar criteria which gave us a Washington, a Jefferson, a John Quincy Adams, a Lincoln, a Wilson and a Franklin Roosevelt: integrity, intelligence and judgment.

Henry Steele Commager, the historian, teaches at Amherst College. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Peter Lennon From London:

...an attitude very prevalent in Britain—a deep reluctance to admit that Britain has a race problem.

LONDON.—A theatrical director given to spectacular symbolism could hardly have devised a more illuminating psychodrama of conflicting temperaments and racial attitudes in Britain than that played out at the Notting Hill Carnival last week. The climax was five hours of rioting and 500 injuries.

Two mutually exclusive temperaments were drawn up on the streets like ragged double chorus lines representing opposing notions of decent public behavior. On the one side the uniformed police, the traditional "blue bottles" with their tight sense of order; their carefully traced formulas for protecting property and preventing crime.

On the other the improvising disciples of largely good-humored anarchy—people with a need to prove that life can sometimes be unrestrained. A whole community resolved to hang loose.

The fact that there was petty crime on the fringes of the West Indian carnival did not bother the participants much. But from the outset this seems to have been the dominant preoccupation of the police.

250,000 People

For nine years the carnival had been no more than a local black festival. But it exploded last year into an event which attracted 250,000 people. A few score police had to try to cope with this intimidating ocean of revelers—and pickpockets.

The police were incensed that they could see the pickpockets at work but they could not get at them through the crowd. They were also concerned about what might have happened if something had started a panic in such a crowd. Hindsight suggests that the police were better off outnumbered and inadequate. There were no riots last year

This year the police arrived in a number which the West Indians already write out like an accusation—1,598. Sir Robert Mark, commissioner of police, declared that there was not going to be any "no-go area" in Notting Hill. The police were there to carry out their traditional role of crime prevention. They also had an apparently reasonable will to establish crowd control.

But the one thing these West Indian revelers did not want was that their crowd should be controlled. The whole point of this street carnival was that it should ebb and flow freely through the streets and have all the character of a spontaneous happening which leaves no one a spectator

Need for Identity

There was also a need to express a community identity. If there is going to be a serious racial conflict in Britain it will almost certainly come from young, British-born West Indians. Unlike their parents, they have no emotional ties with the West Indies and they recognize pretty clearly that no one is yet ready to accept them as English. They also bear more than their fair share of the unemployment load. The carnival had become the one time when they could proclaim to the world that they had a piece of territory all to their own where they could move with total freedom.

From the very outset of preparations for the carnival the police displayed an inability an unwillingness to recognize the vital point. Originally they wanted the carnival contained White City Stadium. Their meetings with the carnival organisers to conclude this deal were, for them, irritatingly inconclusive. Everyone was good-humored but nothing seemed to be happening. It was probably the organisers' tactful way of saying "no deal." If it was going to be a carnival it had to be on the streets.

When the White City deal fell through the police thought the solution would be to accept the offer from a football ground, giving a percentage of the gate to the owners. This really inflamed some of the younger blacks. Not only was their carnival going to be corralled, but the white man was going to make money out of it.

Then the weekend came and costumed bands hit the streets. 150,000 people flowed in and the heavy police force made its presence felt. Sometimes tactfully sometimes a band would have an escort which outnumbered the players. Not anyone's idea of uninhibited good time. Then the police began to move against the pickpockets.

View of Police

While there are British policemen whose disregard for the rights of the blacks comes within anybody's definition of racialism, it is probably true to say that the London policeman is no more prejudiced against black youth than they are against spaced-out long-haired whites at pop festivals. But then pop festivals have also experienced the aggressively heavy hand of the law more than once.

In addition, while relations between police and Pakistanis and Indians is relatively serene, there has been long-standing animosity between the West Indians and the police. The West Indians were not ready to believe that the heavy police force was to protect them from pickpockets and to protect black property. They believed that the police were there from the start out to castrate the carnival.

So when the police moved against the pickpockets, and crowds obstructed them. When they caught one a rumor gave more ugly reason for the arrest. So the stones began to fly. Police reinforcements plied in and London got its worst race riot in a long time.

Relations between the black community and the police have taken a nasty tumble. It has improved to someone's satisfaction that black carnivals are dangerous trouble spots. It has been proved to the blacks' satisfaction that the police are not going to allow them the innocuous enjoyment freedoms they crave.

British Reluctance

Behind the mechanical and curiously insensitive approach displayed by the police to the carnival lies an attitude very prevalent in Britain—a deep reluctance to admit that Britain has a race problem.

The first admission of this from a high level came last week from the Labor party The police is aware that there is growing irrational prejudice against the entire immigrant community and that high unemployment is making this a dangerous factor. Its concern for the moment seems largely practical. The party recognizes that if there is one issue which could turn the working class vote against Labor it is race.

Research shows that the working class has been long nurtured myths about immigrants which are identical to the complaints immigrants have about whites. That they get preferential treatment for housing, for example.

The Labor party last week launched its first ever campaign against racialism. Up until now both the party and the trade unions have played the issue down. They can hardly be expected to be playing it up very strongly even now.

With the rightist National Front making disturbing headway at the polls, Britain is finally having to come face to face with its race problem.

Letters

Pending Claims

I am writing to draw your attention to an item which may be of considerable importance to some of your readers. I am referring to the fact that, at long last, a bill was introduced in the U.S. Senate (upon the request of the State Department) for the purpose of providing compensation for property lost through nationalization or expropriation by U.S. citizens in the area of the German Democratic Republic and also in the area of East Berlin.

This development is an outgrowth of a preliminary agreement made in September, 1974, by the U.S. government and the East German government. The administrative machinery for the processing of claims has been set up (Foreign Claims Settlement Commission). Those claimants will be entitled to compensation who were U.S. citizens at the time the expropriation took place and further have remained U.S. citizens up to the time of filing of the claim. There will be a statutory time limit of 12 months from the day of enactment for the formal filing of claims.

HERMANN SCHAIER.
New York.

'Pickaxe Diplomacy'

Re "Pickaxe Diplomacy" of the New York Times (IHT, Aug. 20):

Deploring the barbarism of murdering two humans by the North Koreans of Kim Il Sung, the editorial said that the despotism by President Park Chung Hee of South Korea is made less onerous by comparison.

The Times seems to suggest that Park's despotism is comparatively acceptable and therefore should be tolerated, and it tends to confuse and mislead the world public opinion resulting in the mitigation of their legitimate concern over the human rights struggle against Park in South Korea with an implied deceitful logic that the murderer who killed only one man should be excused because there is another killer who murdered two.

In the first place, why should we Korean people in the south bear the responsibility for the wrongdoing by Kim Il Sung of North Korea by further undergoing Park's brutality of South Korea? And why should South Korea be condemned to always being compared with North Korea in spite of the fact that the two Koreas aspire after opposite ideologies?

It is sad and disappointing to witness the main point, one of the major concerns of human conscience of today, being obscured and covered up by certain international efforts in an illicit union with their local protégé.

President Park has every reason to greet the measured provocation by Kim Il Sung with a complacent smile of satisfaction. And the idea for a pool of news agencies being promoted by the nonaligned and the Latin-Caribbean nations in order to counterbalance the kind of conspiratorial abuse of news media of the West is praiseworthy if their plans do not include news restrictions.

SOONTAY KIM.
Bonn

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هكذا من الأصل

May Join Army of Thieves

Hawkers, Peddlers Expelled From the Rossio in Lisbon

LISBON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Rossio, once one of Lisbon's main tourist areas, was abandoned to the pigeons today as scores of shoeshiners, fruit sellers and pornography peddlers were swept out by police.

The statue of King Dom Pedro IV gazed somberly from its pedestal on the 19th-century square suddenly drained of color and of the cries of street vendors.

It was more than just another civic cleanup. Premier Mario Soares, heading the first democratic government in half a century, promised voters in July that he would make the Rossio a symbol of his campaign to end social chaos in Portugal.

In the turmoil following the overthrow of a rightist dictatorship 28 months ago, the square became a hangout for many in Lisbon's semi-underworld. Peddlers covered the square's famed black-and-white mosaics with makeshift stalls as authorities failed to enforce licensing laws.

To Restore Grandeur

Mr. Soares has promised to restore the grandeur of the square and surrounding streets, built by the Marques de Pombal from the rubble of the devastating 1755 earthquake in an attempt to rival the majestic avenues of Paris. The Premier hopes to bring back the tourists, who brought the country *hundreds of millions of dollars annually before the revolution.*

Whether the tourists will return to the Rossio was hard to say today. What was certain was that a visitor could no longer get his shoes shined or buy a peach or a nude magazine outdoors.

Police dispatched to the Rossio yesterday to announce the eviction claimed that the government was not trying to eliminate the hawkers, but to license them and remove them from the capital's main tourist centers.

The hawkers left their beats quietly before dawn, many unsure where they would go. Some said that they might head north to the vineyards, where the grape harvest has just begun and temporary labor is in demand.

Army of Thieves

Most of the peddlers calmly acknowledged that they would join the capital's growing army of petty thieves.

"A lot of them stole to stay alive before setting up here," Anibal Jesus Amarela, one of the few licensed shoeshiners, explained.

"That's right," agreed Antonio Correia, a native of the island of Madeira. "Most of us can't really do anything else but hawk. We can't face the police to get our licenses."

Mr. Correia said that he had begun camping out in the square at the bottom of the Avenida da Liberdade—Lisbon's Champs Elysées—a month ago after being released from prison.

"I've got no home, and about 30 escudos ($1) in my pocket," he said. "I'll go back to stealing. There's nothing else to do."



Associated Press.

Shoeshiners on their last day of work in the Rossio.

Although Italian Is Unfrocked

Rebel Priest Keeps Pressure on Church

ROME, Sept. 7 (NYT).—A month after a Vatican decree reduced him to the state of a layman, the Rev. Giovanni Franzoni, one of Italy's best-known "priests of dissent," is living almost as if nothing had happened.

He still lives in a well-worn apartment building in a working-class area of Rome. He still participates in the life of the Community of Saint Paul's, which he helped form 10 years ago with a group of parishioners of the patriarchal basilica of Saint Paul's Outside the Walls. The community, as it has done for years, *still meets for mass* every Sunday in a converted warehouse.

He does not say mass, but he has rarely done that since he was suspended two years ago "a divinis"—forbidden to celebrate the sacraments—after repeatedly criticizing the church hierarchy.

"I don't believe that a clash should be on the liturgical level," Father Franzoni said recently in discussing the latest disciplinary action taken against him by the Vatican. "I've always made an effort not to create objective obstacles to my role as a priest."

Not Party Member

For this reason, he has never joined the Italian Communist party—or any other party—since active political membership is considered by the church to be incongruous with the duties of a priest. But Father Franzoni, who as the former abbot of Saint Paul's Outside the Walls once held the rank of bishop, has made no secret of his admiration for the ideas of the Communist party here; nor did he hide his intention to support the party in national elections in June.

It was that stand that apparently provoked the church hierarchy to reduce him to the lay state. In a five-point decree issued by the Vatican Aug. 4, he was declared "dispensed of all the obligations connected with holy ordination."

The unfrocking culminated a struggle that started several years ago when Father Franzoni began to critize openly certain aspects of the church, including its temporal power and enormous wealth.

His prestige as an abbot, and his presence in the very city that is the seat of Roman Catholicism, undoubtedly made his sorties a particular challenge to the Vatican and probably caused the hierarchy to react with unusual severity.



AP.

Father Franzoni

Father Franzoni "did not expect" the church to take its punitive action at this time, he explained. He had been asked for, and had furnished, written explanation of his position to church authorities. "I was given to understand that no action was imminent," he said.

"On the other hand," he added, "I know church history well. It would have been silly to pretend that this wouldn't happen to me sooner or later." He added: "We hope to change some things within the church. But we can't be surprised if the church reacts: we have all seen the fate of the heretics."

He calls his closeness to the Italian Communist Party the result of "a growing appreciation for the grass-roots level of the party."

"It is the only real representative of anti-fascism and democracy in Italy," he said. "The Communist party here uses Marxism as a critical instrument, not as a holy book. Marxism does not become idolatrized."

Many Letters Received

Since the Vatican reduced him to the lay state, Father Franzoni says, he has received hundreds of letters from all over Italy, Europe and the United States. They are letters of support and of protest, of encouragement and of condemnation.

There are also conflicting views on how he should react to the Vatican's disciplinary action.

"A few people think I should chuck the entire priest business once and for all," he said. "But the vast majority continue to call me 'Father' as if they want *me to continue as I have been.*

"I have a choice," he said. "I can defend the public image of the clergyman by continuing to fight the battles of a progressive priest—such as church involvement with social problems, a different attitude toward celibacy. Resisting as a priest means not saying mass, since I have been forbidden to do so.

"The other way would be to accept the layman's state, and live as a layman, released from the vows of the priesthood.

"I first need to listen to what people say. Then I will be able to decide," he said.

Russians Barred From China Graves

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—China has refused permission for officials from the Soviet Embassy in Peking to travel to five Chinese towns to lay wreaths at Soviet war graves, Tass news agency reported today

The Chinese Foreign Ministry barred the officials from traveling to Harbin, Dalny, Port Arthur, Shenyang and Changchun, where Soviet soldiers, killed fighting the Japanese, were buried, Tass said.

Disillusionment Is Widespread

Laos Regime Gets Mixed Results in Effort to Self-Sufficiency

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, Sept. 7 (NYT).—The Communist Pathet Lao, who for nine months have been firmly in control of the government and people of Laos, are attempting to rebuild the country into a self-sufficient socialist state.

The result to date has been mixed. The country is still reeling from the effects of a severe rice shortage that is just easing and it faces the prospect of a potentially serious drought in its most fertile rice-growing regions. Even in wide areas of the countryside, particularly in the south and northeast, it is still dangerous for Pathet Lao troops or administrators to venture outside a town after nightfall as anti-government insurgents are still active.

In Vientiane, the capital, little has changed outwardly, though the din of cars has largely given way to the soft swish of bicycle tires as a result of a fuel shortage. But the strict measures that the government has taken to insure conformity with its aims and philosophy have made the capital a far more intense city, with its people less inclined to laugh at daily difficulties.

The tone is set by the presence everywhere of the Al Nong—the Pathet Lao personnel who, in their baggy green fatigues, automatic rifles slung over their shoulders, swagger everywhere through the streets of Vientiane.

Must Understand

The government itself dismisses the disillusionment, frequently heard the often-heard phrase, "the people must understand," as used to explain the hardships and complaints that officials believe merely reflect the growing pains involved in building a new spirit of self-reliance and a new and "purely Lao" style, society and economy.

Indeed, most of those who were questioned in the last few days say that they are becoming resigned, after the months of Communist rule, to waiting to see just what the government still has in mind and what it can accomplish.

"If what they say comes true in one year, perhaps two, then maybe the theory is correct," said a young Lao woman who works in a small hotel coffee shop. "There are some things they say that I particularly like—Laos is rich in natural resources and we should develop them, and before, under the old regime, we were not working hard enough, we just asked people for help."

These are the cornerstones of the Pathet Lao philosophy—hard work, self-reliance, national pride and the rich natural endowments of this country, which the Pathet Lao believe should be able to support well the tiny population of less than three million.

'Re-Education Camp'

Yet, this young woman learned her Pathet Lao catechism during 40 days of hard labor at a remote island penal colony, a "re-education camp"—a fact that, she said, she doubts she will ever be able to forget. And she could tell her story to a foreign visitor only in an automobile being driven through the streets of Vientiane.

She was one of the few to be released from these re-education centers—thousands are still at their study and work programs. By the most conservative estimates, at least 20,000 persons have been sent to re-education centers in the jungles or mountains.

Many sent to the camps were members of the o'd rightist regime that was deposed gradually, quietly in a revolution that is called "typically Lao" and that culminated last Dec. 2 in the final abolition of the monarchy and creation of a People's Democratic Socialist Republic. But there were as well many "reactionaries and their lackeys," including prostitutes and bar girls as well as those who were caught walking the streets with long hair or immodest clothes, who were sent off to be re-educated.

Some, such as former Premier Souvanna Phouma, the elder statesman of conciliation and accommodation, have been allowed to continue living in their homes in Vientiane. But Prince Souvanna, who is said to be ill and whose title is counselor to the government, has been stripped of his power and reportedly spends most days with little to do, his few visitors screened carefully by the government's protocol office.

Others have been spirited out of their homes in and around the capital and sent off to the Viengsay—a word that for many Laotians has begun to take on threatening proportions far beyond any evidence of torture or severe physical coercion that they believe could be taking place there.

Few have returned. And most of those who have come back have joined an estimated 200,000 or more other Laotians in fleeing across the Mekong River to Thailand.

Left behind is a population which had begun to turn to their work to develop their country.

Those who most ardently support the Pathet Lao revolution point particularly to this new national pride, the work ethic.

In June, in a major address to the Supreme People's Council, Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, who as secretary-general of the Lao People's Revolutionary party is clearly the leading figure in the country, outlined these priorities and acknowledged major problem areas. And last week, in an interview here, Information Minister Sisana Sisane repeated the list, indicating that few if any of these difficulties have yet been resolved.

Mr. Kaysone's list included the following:

- In the area of security, "commando remnants have built commando strongholds to create disturbances in certain areas with the hope of creating further strongholds, hoping to overthrow our administrative power in various local areas so as to create chaos in the rural areas and unrest in towns with the view to undermining the efficiency of our administration."

Dependent Regime

- Under the former regime, "the amount of rice and other food imported from foreign countries kept increasing every year. It was even more dependent on foreign countries in acquiring other necessities. The level of self-sufficiency in the country is extremely low."
- The major flight of refugees from Laos has robbed the country of most of its skilled technocrats, agriculture specialists, economists and businessmen. Mr. Kaysone observed: "The enemy cajoled tens of thousands of Lao citizens, including intellectuals, engineers and skilled workers, to flee with him to Thailand. The enemy also took with him Lao property, factory machines and transport vehicles. In addition, he also abruptly and drastically cut his assistance to Laos, set up an economic blockade against our country by unilaterally closing the border and ceased to guarantee the Vientiane kip." The kip is the unit of currency, which has taken a severe beating on the open market in recent months.

Canada Unit Claims 1,400 Whales Saved

VANCOUVER, Canada, Sept. 7 (AP).—The anti-whaling ship Greenpeace VII was greeted by about 2,000 supporters yesterday when it returned from a summer of harassing Soviet whalers in the Pacific.

Greenpeace Foundation president Bob Hunter told the crowd the vessel saved 1,400 whales from Soviet whalers, either directly or indirectly. He said next year's target will be the Japanese fleet.

U.S. Bars Sale Of Medicaid Bills

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT).—In an effort to check what it says are widespread abuses in Medicaid billings, the U.S. government has issued an order forbidding physicians as well as *shared health facilities*—commonly known as "Medicaid mills"—from selling their accounts receivable to collection agents.

The selling of such accounts is a common practice in the nation, but particularly in New York City, where the annual Medicaid expenditures amount to $1.9 billion of the yearly national figure of $12 billion.

The new directive, also prohibits power-of-attorney arrangements under which, in the past, checks payable to providers of medical services could be cashed by collection agents, or "factors."

However, city officials have asserted that the impact of the federal directives would not be known for some time, largely because of the possibility of legal challenges by collection organizations. Representatives of some of these organizations withheld comment yesterday.

Bernhard Shuns Role of Presiding Over Ceremony

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Prince Bernhard, found culpable of soliciting Lockheed bribes, will not preside over the Sept. 17 presentation of the 1976 Erasmus Prize, a spokesman for the Erasmus Foundation said today.

The spokesman said that the Prince, in his capacity as regent of the Dutch foundation, had been scheduled to present the 1976 prize, as is his annual custom. But this year the prize will be presented by Crown Princess Beatrix, he said. He did not elaborate.

It was the first instance of the 65-year-old consort of Queen Juliana withdrawing from a scheduled public appearance since the government of Premier Joop Den Uyl announced the findings of a three-man Lockheed inquiry commission to Parliament Aug. 27.

The Erasmus Prize is awarded to individuals or institutions judged to have made notable contributions to European culture and science. This year's winners, announced in May, were Amnesty International and a French professor, René David. The prize, founded in 1958, is named after the 16th century Dutch humanist, Erasmus.

Marseilles Explosion

MARSEILLES, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A hand grenade exploded in a French foreign legionnaire's luggage at the main rail station here today, seriously wounding the soldier and injuring three other people, police said.

U.K. Labor Party Issues Plan On Nationalizing Top Banks

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A Labor party plan to nationalize Britain's four biggest private banks and seven leading insurance companies and to reform the country's central bank, the Bank of England, was published today.

The controversial document, approved by the left-wing-dominated National Executive, will be *presented for endorsement to the* ruling party's annual conference in Blackpool at the end of this month.

Prime Minister James Callaghan has indicated that he did not consider his government bound by the National Executive's decision. Even if the plan is approved by the conference, Mr. Callaghan is likely to be lukewarm about it at a time of national economic difficulties, political observers believe.

The four banks are the National Westminster, Barclays, Midland and Lloyds. In addition, the party leaders want an unnamed merchant bank to be taken over.

Seven Are Listed

The insurance companies listed are Commercial Union, Royal, Prudential, Guardian Royal Exchange, General Accident, Sun Alliance and London, and Legal and General.

The policy document said that a major publicly owned stake in banking and insurance was an essential condition of a viable economic strategy.

It suggested that the commercial banks should maintain their separate identities but should be placed under the control of the Bank of England, which should act as a holding company and plan the provision of bank finance to industry.

The take-over of the seven insurance companies would establish public control over more than half of total insurance-premium income and over two-thirds of British insurance companies' general funds, the document said.

Changed Role

On the changed role of the Bank of England, the document suggested that the bank would cease "to be the spokesman for the private sector financial institutions." It would take on "responsibility for the investment fund scheme, for publicly owned banking and insurance, and for coordinating and planning the provision of finance to industry.

"A distinct break must be made in the role played by the Bank of England. In future its enormous resources must be brought to bear in support of the government's industrial strategy as well as its overall economic policy."

Army Discipline Eased in Italy

ROME, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The Italian government today approved reforms of the armed forces' rigid disciplinary code, in existence since the time of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

The reforms follow recent protests among Italy's armed forces at the harsh codes under which servicemen live.

A bill, approved by the Cabinet today, sets up consultative bodies to discuss grievances by soldiers, sailors and airmen but it falls short of demands from junior officers that servicemen be allowed to form unions and go on strike.

Greenland Drenched While Europe Dries Up

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (UPI).—While northern Europe has experienced drought for most of the summer, the island of Greenland has experienced extraordinary amounts of rain meteorologists said today

Greenland has had rain nearly every day for the past six weeks. In one day in August, 2.75 inches fell—in past years the average for the entire month.

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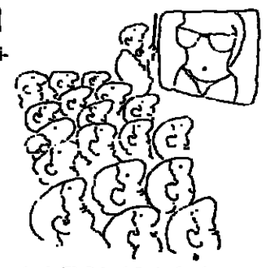
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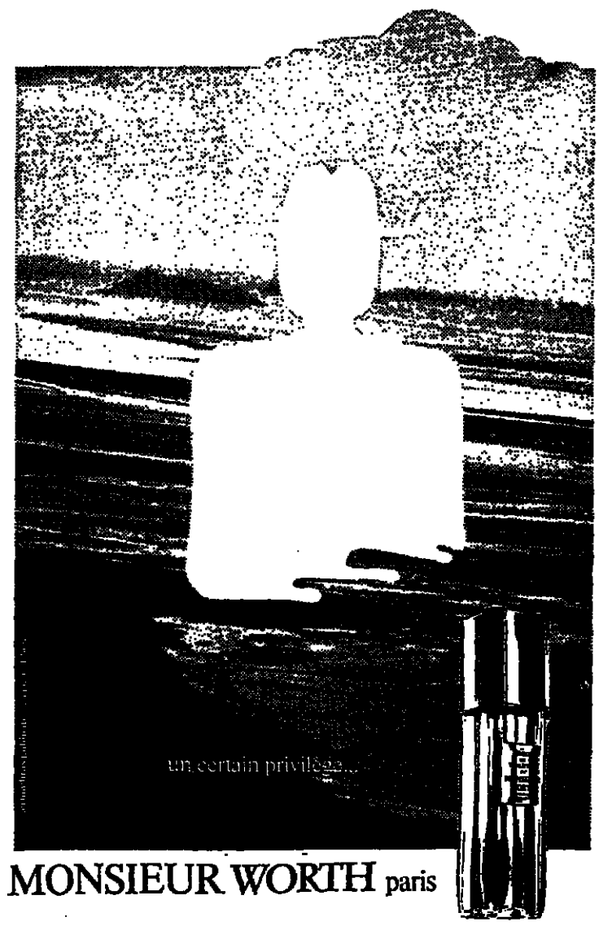
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FILMS

A Crowded Schedule at Deauville

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 7 (IHT).—The second annual Deauville Film Festival, devoted exclusively to U.S. motion pictures as yet unseen in France, concluded on Sunday evening. During its five-day course, 28 features and 15 selections from U.S. television were screened, making it impossible for any guest to view more than a small portion of the program. In addition to almost continuous movies, there were almost continuous social functions: casino banquets, a gala dinner tended by French television, a luncheon given by the mayor of Deauville, Michel d'Ornano, a reception by U.S. Consul General Burnett Anderson and *une signature* at which Pierre Salinger autographed his new book, "La France et le Nouveau Monde," which came to an abrupt but happy halt when the demand proved greater than the supply.

The purpose of the festival was best illustrated by the reception of "The Bingo Long Traveling All-Stars and Motor Kings," which concerns a barnstorming black baseball team. As baseball is as mysterious to the French as cricket is to the average American, there were no plans to book this film in France. But its première here evoked such enthusiastic response that its producers have now arranged for its French release.

The finest film of the occasion was "Gentleman Tramp," a moving biography of Charlie Chaplin, recounting his rise from the London slums to international fame. Edited by Richard Patterson—with Laurence Olivier, Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon speaking the commentary—it includes excerpts from many of the Chaplin masterpieces. One sees him again amid the perils of "The Gold Rush," as the vagrant asleep *on the lap of the unveiled statue* in "City Lights," as Hitler toying with the balloon of the globe in "The Great Dictator," frisking with Paulette Goddard and bewildered with the machine age in "Modern Times." There is a clip of Richard Nixon in pre-presidential days, denouncing the king of laughter as a dangerous political *menace*, and there are some extracts from Chaplin's home movies in which one finds him at ease in old age in his Vevey, Switzerland, residence surrounded by his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, and his children.

The remake of John Osborne's play "The Entertainer," in which Olivier took the leading role on the London stage some years ago and then starred in the first film version in 1960, is awkward and feeble. Its scene has been shifted *from England in the 1950s to a* California Luna Park during World War II, and this and other alterations have not improved it. Aside from Ray Bolger as an ex-music-hall star living in pompous retirement and making a fatal return to the boards to rescue his son from financial disaster, it is generally overacted, especially by Jack Lemmon as a talentless but *persistent vaudeville comic. The* realistic account of the latter's dismal decline is monotonous. Such depressing material requires compensating dramatic power or else, as here, it simply becomes doubly dispirited.

James Ivory, who made the curiously haunting "Shakespeare Wallah," which depicted a down-at-the-heels troupe of British *thespians playing one-night stands* in post-colonial India, was represented by "Wild Party," based partially on Joseph Moncure March's poem about the dissipations of show people and rumored to have been inspired by the Fatty Arbuckle scandal. Actually, it has nothing to do with that episode. "Wild Party" is the story of an obese comedian who is unable to meet the challenge of the talkies in 1929 and who, becoming homicidally jealous of his girl-friend at a party *he* throws, runs amok. James Coco is the plump funnyman in despair and Raquel Welch is his prized possession. They are aptly cast, but Ivory's evocation of Hollywood in the late 1920s has the false, artificial ring of such recent reconstruction jobs of the period as "The Great Gatsby" and "The *Day of the Locust.*"

Robert Altman's "Buffalo Bill and the Indians"—projected in a version of which Altman disapproves—caused a riot at Deauville because too many tickets were issued for its first showing. The *police were called as the would-be* spectators smashed at the doors trying to gain entry.

The film—now on view in Paris at the Publicis Elysées, the Paramount-Odéon and the Studio Alpha in English—is an attempted debunking of the Buffalo Bill legend. It credits the Arthur Kopitt play as its source, but it differs widely from its original, *being far less solemn in its* condemnation of the once-honored Col. Cody. Rather than an exposé of the famed buffalo slayer, it is a denuding of show-business trickeries. It is diffuse and never hits squarely its satirical targets. Its tone is that of burlesque but it is scarcely a marvel of hilarity.

Paul Newman, strikingly miscast, is uneasy in the whiskers of *Buffalo Bill*, while Burt Lancaster, assigned to play his respected first press agent, would have been a better choice for the central part. Joel Gray is wasted as a secondary publicist and Geraldine Chaplin is the sharpshooter of the Wild West show, Annie Oakley. The colonel's penchant for opera divas and hard liquor are amusingly revealed, but Grover Cleveland, who comes to attend a special performance of the circus, appears to be an émigré from the *Mack Sennett lot* rather than the visiting president of the United States.

Dudley Buckley's "Saturday Night at the Bath," a great success in London where it encountered some censorship, was a bright spot on the overcrowded schedule and four of the Ely Landau "Theater on Film" productions were presented: "Butley," with Alan Bates, "The Home Coming," "Luther," with Stacy Keach, and "A Delicate Balance," *with Katharine Hepburn.* Robert Guralnick's "Mustang: The House That Joe Built" was shot entirely inside a Nevada sporting house, apparently the only legalized brothel in the United States. There was a screen edition of Joseph Walker's "The River Niger," with solid performances by Cicely Tyson and James Earl Jones to lend it substance, but the play "Harlem," by William Rapp and Wallace Thruman, would have supplied a sturdier script.

"Guns" is a porno rip-off of "Jaws." "Rubber Jaws" might have been a more accurate title for this try at erotic fantasy in which a lovelorn mermaid plagues swimmers and threatens the trade of a seaside resort. "This Is America" displays some of the oddities of the nation: male go-go dancers, drive-in churches, child evangelists, honeymoon hotels, *satanic cults, massage spas, sex* clinics and demolition derbies.

To indulge in some constructive criticism, it is recommended that next year the Deauville festival committee should select fewer but more distinguished films and restrict the distribution of tickets to match the seating capacity of its theater.



Paul Newman in "Buffalo Bill and the Indians."

For 'Potential Leaders'

Some Unusual Visitors to the U.S.

By Alan Levin

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Earlier this summer Saad Zadhloul Nassar, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's press secretary, visited without fanfare and formality the homes of American Jews and was described as impressed with the different views they expressed about Zionism.

Recently, at the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, *a number of foreign visitors* were provided with passes to the convention arenas to view the political process firsthand, at no expense to them or their countries.

Each year about 1,000 visitors from other countries get an opportunity to explore the United States like Mr. Nassar and the conventioneers, the guests of the State Department. They may travel just about anywhere—from a ghetto slum to a small-town college.

State Department

Their visits are arranged by a nonprofit organization, the Visitors Program Services, an affiliate of Meridian House International, which is financed by grants from the State Department.

Each year the VPS receives $2.75 million in federal funds and *with the money provides* a people-to-people service.

Officials familiar with the program view it as one of the best ways to build good relations for the United States throughout the world. Constance Stewart, director of the State Department's Office of International Visitor Programs, said of Mr. Sadat's 1967 visit: "One might think his visit is *one small reason that he* changed [improved] his relationship vis-à-vis America.

"This is a very successful program, particularly over the long term," she said. "Wonderful *things happen when the foreign visitor comes in contact with people in America.*"

Visitors Agree

The people who take part in the tours agree. Mr. Nassar, who studied the mass media during his recent trip here, told a reporter before leaving: "The most wonderful thing to bring about good relationships between countries is personal contact."

"Actual or potential foreign leaders" are those chosen by the State Department for visits to the United States. Journalists and politicians make up the bulk of the visitors, but cultural and *educational leaders also are in*vited.

If the goal is to choose "potential leaders," then the program is a success. Among the dignitaries who came to power after they visited this country were the *former Prime Minister of Britain* Edward Heath, the Chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, the Chancellor of Austria, Bruno Kreisky, and Mr Sadat.

The State Department says a total of 40 prime ministers, presidents and heads of state, and 355 Cabinet ministers have come to this country as visitors under the program before attaining power.

Since customs in different countries vary and there is often a language barrier, misunderstandings occur in the program with fair regularity.

Moslem Nation

One visitor from a Moslem nation, where no pork is eaten, was asked as he was leaving for his home whether he had enjoyed the food in America. He said, yes he had especially liked the hot-dogs, but was sorry he could not eat the hamburgers.

A visitor from Western Europe concluded that Americans were reverting to the ways of the pioneers after he was invited into homes for two straight weeks of barbecues.

An elderly Indian, who came from a village where automobiles stopped for all pedestrians, "damn near got killed," according to one official, when he fearlessly swaggered into the more aggressive U.S. traffic.

Officials of Meridian House occasionally have to wheel and deal to get their guests inside some of the more popular U.S. events. In New York, a Meridian House official "hustled" 17 Democratic Convention passes a night after seats reserved for the visitors were taken away.

There were plenty of seats available at the GOP convention in Kansas City, but there were no rooms in the crowded hotels. Another Meridian House official dug up volunteer homes for all the program guests.

DANCE: *Honorable Pedigree at London Premiere*

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Sept. 7 (IHT).—The final event of the crowded summer ballet season was the London premiere of Ronald Hynd's "The Sanguine Fan" at *the Festival Hal last night. This* is the ballet, financed by Princess Grace, which had its world premiere in Monte Carlo in July under the title "L'Eventail" (The Fan). It now reverts to Elgar's title for his music, written for a *mythological mime-ballet in* 1917 and then forgotten until quite recently.

It is a pleasant though not very memorable musical score, consisting mainly of salon waltzes, and it almost prompted Sir Frederick Ashton to make a ballet a few years ago. Ronald Hynd has concocted a new story, vaguely suggested by Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's *Fan," which is an atmospheric* and ambiguous series of meetings and misunderstandings. The resulting ballet recalls works such as Ashton's "Nocturne," Balanchine's "Night Shadow" and Andree Howard's "La Fête Etrange" —*an honorable* pedigree.

Paul Clarke and Dudly Von Loggenburg are twin brothers—looking remarkably alike with the aid of wigs and moustaches and remarkably dashing in white ties and tail coats. Manola *Asensio and Patricia Ruanne* are the two elegant ladies who get involved with them at a party. Mutual suspicion and hostility break out when the fan Clarke gives to Asensio is lost and then carried by Ruanne. Finally it appears that there are *two or* even three identical fans at the party, a modest bouquet given to Ruanne by Von Loggenburg turns out to contain a jeweled necklace, Asensio is discomforted, and the two brothers conspiratorially shake hands.

It doesn't really matter what all this means. It holds our attention while it is happening, and it provides an excuse for a series of flowing dances for the four principals and a small supporting group of party guests. The choreography, including a lot of high lifts and elegant whirling, is unoriginal but well fitted to music and story. Peter Docherty's costumes are elegant and his simple set aptly suggests an aristocratic environment. It's not a great ballet, but an enjoyable centerpiece to a program also including Lifar's technical display piece "Noir et Blanc" and Lichine's always enjoyable romp, "Graduation Ball."

Festival Ballet seems stronger in principal dancers now than for a long time, and the lineup is more international than ever.

Asensio, who is Swiss, and Ruanne, a product of the British Royal Ballet, both have the necessary assurance and style for "Noir et Blanc" as has Noëlle Taddei, who recently joined the company from the Paris Opéra.

Earlier in the season Taddei was a charming and romantic heroine in "Spectre de la Rose," with Nicholas Johnson elegant and stylish in the famous Nijinsky role. Johnson is also *extremely well cast as the junior* cadet in "Graduation Ball." Paul Clarke, recovered from recent injuries and looking better than ever, did some fine acting and dancing as Albrecht in "Giselle." Liliana Belfiore, a strong dramatic dancer from the Argentine, managed to be a powerful and malevolent Myrtha in the same work without having the commanding height now usually associated with the role.

The company is still weak in *the middle ranks, so that several* of the solos and ensembles in "Noir et Blanc," for example, looked ragged. We must hope for improvement in time for the company's next productions—Alicia Markova's revival of "Les *Sylphydes*" and *Ronald Hynd's* new version of the traditional Christmas "Nutcracker."

Festival Ballet ends its London season Friday. It will then be touring Britain (visiting Nottingham, Bristol, Paignton, Southampton, Cardiff, Norwich, Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle and Birmingham) before returning to the Festival Hall at Christmas.

FESTIVALS

PARIS, Sept. 7 (IHT).—The *following* is a listing of fall festivals in Europe. An earlier list for fall appeared in the IHT, Sept. 4-5.

Warsaw (Sept. 18-26): The 20th Warsaw Autumn, East Europe's oldest festival of contemporary music, offers music by the Moscow Chamber Musical Theater, *electronic music, and con*certs by the Camerata Strumentale Alfredo Casella of Turin, the Tokk Ensemble of Tokyo, the Basel Ensemble and several Polish orchestras and chamber groups. George Crumb, Morton Feldman and Lukas Foss are among the American composers in the International lineup, and opera is represented by Shostakovich's *"The Nose." (Warsaw Autumn, 27* Rynek Starego-Miasta, 00-262 Warsaw.)

* * *

Bratislava (Oct. 9 - 23): The Czech Philharmonic, the Vienna Symphony, the Bulgarian Radio Orchestra, the English Chorale, the Lindsay Quartet, the Moscow Chamber Opera and Operetta Theater, the Vienna Volksoper and numerous soloists will supplement the musical resources of the Slovak capital, and the festival will include an international tribune of young interpreters. (Secretariat, Palackeho 2, 890 20 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

* * *

Wexford (Oct. 20 - 31): The 25th year *of offering operatic* rarities brings Verdi's "Giovanna d'Arco," conducted by James Judd; staged by Jeremy Sutcliffe and designed by David Fielding; Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," conducted by Leonard Hancock, staged and designed by Patrick Libby and Adam Pollock, and Britten's "The Turn of the Screw," under Albert Rosen musical direction and with Adrian Black as stage director and David Fielding's sets. Frederic von Stade gives a recital of American, Irish and English songs and there is a chamber-music series. (Wexford Festival Opera, Theatre Royal, Wexford, Ireland.)

* * *

Graz (Oct. 9 - Nov. 21): Modern and experimental dance is the focal point of this year's Styrian Autumn, with the Scapino, Martha Graham, Laura Dean, Meredith Monk, Trisha Brown, Doug Dunn, Kei Takei and Cologne Tanzforum troupes on hand. The musical program features a symposium and works by the Austrian composer Franz Schreker *(1878-1934). Exhibitions include* a major one on Japanese photography. (Steirischer Herbst, Mandellstrasse 38, 8010 Graz, Austria.)

Sotheby's to Auction A Steam Locomotive

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Sotheby's auction rooms, best known for its sales of old watercolors and antiques, will *put a fully operational three-*ton steam locomotive under the hammer Sept. 15.

The coal-burning engine, which will go on sale complete with its own track, is expected to fetch between £9,000 and £12,000.

The 18-inch-gauge engine, decorated in the green, gold, black and red livery of Britain's Great Northern Railway, was built in 1898 as an engineering exercise by students at the Regent Street Polytechnic in London.

Sotheby's sale will include railway posters, models and photographs.

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July 1976

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1976

...reigners Cut Holding ...f Pounds in Quarter

...ON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—...rling countries and other ... investors in sterling ... reduced their holdings by ...illion between April and ... balance of payments re...owed today.

...disclosure increased pres... sterling that had already ...ed on foreign exchange ..., and dealers said they ... substantial Bank of ... support to keep the cur... steady around $1.7712 for ... the day.

...ng sources said today's ... report tended to confirm ...rling sales by foreign gov...ts had contributed to the ... the British currency in ...

...S. Firms' ...ending Seen ...ing 7.4%

...HINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP). ...Commerce Department es... today that U.S. busi... will increase investments ...per cent this year, a modest ...e that may disappoint ...administration economists. ... discounting the expected ...n about 5 per cent dur...76, the actual increase in ...ent will be only about 2 ...per cent, the agency said. ...spending by some individ... industries should be consid... higher than the average. ...textiles, up 24 per cent; ...up 19 per cent; food and ...ges, up 19 per cent; rubber, ...per cent, and petroleum, ...per cent.

...investment outlook for the ...is about the same as es... three months ago. How... government economists said ...time they hoped estimates ...in the year would show in... investment activity as ...somen grew more confident ...e nation's recovery from ...dm.

...inistration economists have ...looking to investment activ... to provide new strength to ...covery from recession, but ...somen appear to be pro...ng with extreme caution in ...spending plans.

Total Spending

...al investment spending for ...is now projected at $121.15 ..., up $112.78 billion from ...year and $112.4 billion in ...

...nding in the second quar... of this year was 3 per cent ...e than the first quarter, but ...r cent below what was pre... three months ago. The ...erce Department's projec... for the third quarter is for ...per-cent increase, about the ... as the previous estimate, ... has increased its outlook ...e fourth quarter to an es... 3.3-per-cent increase, up ...cent from its last estimate.

...ommerce Department ana... said the estimated 7.4-per-...increase in investment out... this year "has to be regard... a very modest increase ...ering a good part of it is ...rice rises."

Not Bullish

...is not the kind of bullish ...lation that prevailed earlier ... year," he said.

...wever, the analyst said noth... the 1976 outlook rules out ...h greater increase in invest... activity in 1977. He said ...after past recessions, the ...t gains in investment ...ing have been in the second ...of recovery, and 1977 will be ...econd year since the low ...of the recent recession.

... Commerce Department ... manufacturers plan to in... investment spending by ...r cent this year, with in... ...ent of nondurable goods ...cers rising 13 per cent, and ...ments of durable goods ...cers rising 7 per cent.

...-manufacturing industries ... to increase spending by 5.5 ...ent, led by a 13-per-cent ... for public utilities.

...tugal Seeks Loan ... World Money Mart

...ISBON, Sept. 7 (IHT).—Por... is making its first foray ... the international capital ...t since the overthrow of ...alazar government, seeking ...billion in a five-year syn...d bank loan.

... coupon will be set at 1 7/8 ... over the interbank rate for ...onth Eurodollars. Fees for ...ging the loan will total 7/8 ... per cent.

... money, raised by Banco de ...nto Nacional, will be used ...ance an electricity project.

...ch Jobless Rate

...E HAGUE, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ). ... number of unemployed in ...Netherlands rose 0.1 per cent ...ugust to 239,100, or 5.8 per ... of the country's labor force. ...Social Affairs Ministry an...ced. The August figure, ...h is seasonally adjusted, rep...ts an increase of 5,800 ... the previous month and ... over August, 1975.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

NL Industries, Rucker to Merge

NL Industries, a U.S. chemical and metals firm, and Rucker Co., which makes equipment for the petroleum industry, have agreed to merge. Each of Rucker's 4.1 million shares will be converted into $33 worth of NL common stock, putting a value on the transaction of about $135 million. With NL shares worth about $20.75, the exchange rate would be 1.59 shares of NL common for each Rucker share. However, this exchange rate is subject to adjustment based on the average closing prices of NL common for the 20 trading days prior to the approval of shareholders, but the companies say that the maximum exchange will be 1.66 shares and the minimum will be 1.44 shares of NL common for each Rucker share.

BankAmerica to Sell 7 Million Shares

BankAmerica Corp., the holding company of the largest U.S. commercial bank, plans to sell 7 million new common shares. It already has 69.13 million shares outstanding. Of the new shares, 6.6 million will be offered in the United States, Western Europe and other countries. The remaining 400,000 shares will be offered concurrently in Japan. This constitutes the first time that an offering by a U.S. issuer has been registered both in the United States and in Japan for concurrent offerings to the public. The proceeds of the issue will be added to the equity capital of the Bank of America.

Fuji Photo Has New Color Film

Fuji Photo Film of Japan will start marketing next month a new color film which it says is four times as sensitive as conventional color film. The new film, "Fujicolor F-11 400," will make it possible to take clear pictures indoors even in dim light without using flashbulbs, the company says. The film will cost about 20 per cent more than conventional color films.

Mitsui Lines Forecasts Profit

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines of Japan expects to show a profit of 4 billion yen (about $14 million) for the half ending Sept. 30, rather than the 1-billion-yen deficit it originally forecast. The year-earlier period showed a 2-billion-yen deficit. Mitsui president Norihikio Nagai says he expects a small current profit for the year ending March 31. The profit recovery reportedly is due to improved business on the Japan-Europe containership route and increased revenues from the climb in Japanese exports to the United States.

Volvo Said to Be Doing Well

Despite soaring costs in Sweden and a surprise setback in the U.S. automobile market, the Volvo group is doing pretty well, says Olof Sjoestroem, senior vice-president for finance. Mr. Sjoestroem declines to forecast precise results for 1976, but the group recently reported that first-half auto sales at about 134,000 units were about the same as in the 1975 first half. The value of sales rose 16 per cent, but margins have narrowed to 4.7 per cent currently from 10 per cent three years ago. Volvo's U.S. sales have dropped a reported 35 to 40 per cent in the last few months, and the group has announced plans to cut back U.S. exports so unsold stocks there can be used up. Elsewhere, Volvo's auto sales are buoyant. For the 1976 first half they were up 27 per cent in Sweden, along with substantial increases in the rest of Scandinavia and around Western Europe.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Exmark Inc.

Nine Months		
Revenue	3,973.9	3,428.7
Profits	58.6	56.6
Per Share	3.25	3.67

Supermarkets General

13 weeks	1976	1975
Revenue	391.55	387.4
Profits	2.54	1.93
Per Share	0.30	0.23
Share Diluted	0.28	0.22
26 weeks		
Revenue	766.42	753.64
Profits	2.5	1.3
Per Share	0.30	0.15
Share Diluted	0.29	0.15

Westvaco Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	232.8	191.3
Profits	14.4	8.9
Per Share	1.29	0.80
Nine months		
Revenue	689.5	572.0
Profits	39.6	26.1
Per Share	3.55	2.34

Firm Wants to Close the Facility

Getty Oil's Nuclear Plant Losing Millions

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—Nuclear Fuel Services Inc. (NFS), has disclosed that it is losing millions of dollars a year on its long-idled nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant in West Valley, New York. Even under the most optimistic circumstances, the company expects it would take a dozen years and more than $600 million of additional capital to bring the facility back into production.

The Getty Oil Co. unit's disclosures are in line with a bid to win its customers' agreement to abandon the ill-fated venture and terminate their fuel-reprocessing contracts with NFS.

The disclosures were contained in a letter to an official of a Michigan utility. The letter since has been introduced by NFS into the records of a federal court lawsuit where the utility is seeking to compel NFS to meet an October 1970 fuel-reprocessing contract.

Similar letters have been sent to all the company's nuclear-fuel-reprocessing customers.

NFS maintains that its contract with the utility is "no longer in effect." And, it adds, even if a contention that the contract is still in effect is valid, then the pact must be adjusted to reflect "changes in (U.S.) regulatory requirements."

C.R. Moore, marketing manager at NFS, said that the need for additional outlays of $601.4 million (escalated to 1988) to bring the plant into compliance with U.S. nuclear regulatory commission requirements and the delay of any start-up until 1988 both result primarily from changes in these requirements.

Additional Charge

He said that under a contingency clause in the contract dealing with such regulatory changes, NFS would propose to assess customers an additional "regulatory adjustment charge" of $986,900 per metric ton (2,204.6 pounds) to reprocess their spent nuclear fuel and extract reusable elements.

The resulting contract price would be a staggering $1.1 million per metric ton, or more than 25 times higher than the highest of a sliding scale of prices negotiated in the 1970 contract.

And even this price assumes a fully contracted capacity output of 600 tons of reprocessed fuel a year at West Valley. If contracts could not be secured to fully utilize the capacity, the price would be still higher, Mr. Moore warned.

He also cautioned that "there is great uncertainty as to whether it is possible, without regard to cost, to meet" current nuclear regulatory commission design requirements for the plant.

Impractical Project

"These stark facts, together with the millions of dollars being spent annually for standby operation, security and maintenance of the existing facilities, compel us to face and resolve the problems now," Mr. Moore said. "NFS has informed its customers of its judgement that these factors make the entire West Valley project commercially impractical," he said.

NFS began to seriously consider ending the West Valley venture last spring, after nuclear regulatory commission ruling that would require extensive design modifications to protect against earthquake-like shocks.

Earlier this year, in a move the company has said is unrelated, NFS began an attempt to transfer to the state of New York responsibility for some 600,000 gallons of so-called "high level" radioactive wastes currently being stored at West Valley. NFS leases the site from the state. The liquid wastes, which will remain radioactive for some 250,000 years, are stored in steel tanks.

Thus, they will have to be continually transferred to new tanks or, more likely, converted to a less dangerous form and disposed of. Under present available technology, this latter task is estimated to involve costs running into hundreds of millions of dollars. State officials so far have opposed the transfer of responsibility for the West Valley wastes.

Other Troubles

A Barnwell, South Carolina, reprocessing plant joint venture led by Allied Chemical Corp, which was to have cost less than $100 million and started up in 1974, is still years from start-up. Costs have run to more than $250 million so far and nuclear industry insiders whisper that another $750 million may be needed to complete it. Allied blames closer-than-expected government supervision and fast-changing

U.S. Pension Funds Allowed To Trade in Stock Options

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—Legislation that will enable tax-exempt institutions such as pension funds and university endowment funds to write call options on common stock in their portfolios without risking their tax-exempt status was signed by President Ford over the weekend.

Previously, it was not clear how the Internal Revenue Service would treat premium income, or so-called "unrelated business income" from options. Thus, the tax-exempt funds steered clear of the options market rather than risk paying taxes or filing tax returns. Other institutions such as insurance companies have used option-writing to hedge losses and add small profits to their stock portfolios, accounting for an estimated 10 to 15 per cent of all listed options written.

Tax-exempt institutions held in excess of $118 billion of common stock at the end of 1975. And if they all suddenly decided to write options on all their optionable securities, they clearly would deluge the market for options listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and other regional exchanges, where some $8.3 billion in option premiums were written last year.

Option premiums are income received for agreeing to sell a stock at a given price at a specified time in the future.

Few analysts see an immediate surge of heavy option-buying activity by these institutions, partly because, according to fund advisers, individual pension accounts are not yet showing great interest in the complex area. But endowment funds at more than a dozen major universities including Yale, Duke, Princeton and Dartmouth have pilot programs under way. A number of large corporate pension plans such as Inland Steel, with in excess of $200 million in common stock, are considering entering the options market. And most of the major pension-fund advisers are at least exploring options for their customers.

Lee Cole, options manager at Blyth Eastman Dillon, figures the volume of options written by institutions will about double within the next year. "I expect there would be a fair amount of activity initially," he says, adding that this could dampen premiums at first until the number of option buyers caught up with the writers, or sellers.

Currently, institutions do little or no buying of options, which is generally considered more speculative than selling, particularly when the seller owns the underlying stocks.

At this point most of the big institutional advisers to pension funds are taking a wait-and-see attitude. "Caution is important, particularly for larger institutions, since the size of the market we're dealing in (options) is pretty small," says an Equitable Life Assurance Society official. (Equitable manages some $1.9 billion of common stocks in separate accounts for pension and other customers.)

Poseidon Reports It Seeks to Shed Nickel Operation

ADELAIDE, Australia, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Poseidon Ltd. said today it has held talks with various companies on selling whole or part of its 50-per-cent stake in the Windarra nickel operation in western Australia.

However, no acceptable arrangement has been proposed and no decision reached, it said.

Poseidon made the statement to the Adelaide Stock Exchange in answer to the exchange's request for the company to confirm or deny press reports about the talks. The company's shares were suspended on Australian exchanges today pending Poseidon's reply.

The stock exchange had asked Poseidon to comment on its liquidity position and give the precise date for its 1975/76 result.

Poseidon said current economic conditions in Australia combined with world metal prices in relation to debt servicing and production costs have created a difficult situation for the group.

Poseidon's shares fell to $1.20 (Australian) today before the suspension, making a loss of $1 in the last two days.

The shares are $1.80 below their 1976 peak and are at their lowest point since they peaked at $280 in 1970.

THE JAPANESE COMPETITOR
By Henry Stokes
Price: $120.
Pub. The Financial Times.
(Call: Charles Croot, London 248-8000)

Arab Bank Gets Stake in Wall St.

PARIS, Sept. 7 (IHT).—The heavy flow of Mideast money to Wall Street took a new direction today with the first Arab penetration of the inner sanctums of the U.S. brokerage business.

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (BAII), a Paris-based consortium which is 50-per-cent owned by banks and financial institutions in seven Arab states as well as the government of Abu Dhabi, announced today that it has purchased a 10-per-cent stake of Reynolds Securities International Inc.

In New York, Reynolds chairman Robert Gardiner announced that 500,000 shares of common stock were sold for $12 each by "several retired or near-retirement senior executives of Reynolds, members of their family and the estate of a deceased officer." Although the firm is publicly listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the original "insider" shareholders continue to own about half of the voting securities.

Reynolds is one of the largest Wall Street firms with more than 70 offices and 3,000 employees. It has only two offices in Europe, both located in Switzerland.

Share of Commissions

Like the European institutions who have linked up with U.S. securities firms, BAII aims to share the fruits of the enormous commission revenues it generates. Foreign securities firms are still not eligible to become members of the New York Stock Exchange although Congress and the Securities and Exchange Commission have ordered that the ban be lifted.

At present, foreign firms must direct their business to NYSE member firms and pay their commissions or join one of the regional stock exchanges. Another possibility, as BAII showed today, is to buy into one of the Big Board firms. Under present NYSE rules, foreign securities firms are permitted to own up to 25 per cent of U.S. brokerage firms.

Although BAII refuses to divulge the volume of business it generates going to Wall Street, the latest U.S. Treasury figures show that $5.22 billion of Arab money was invested in U.S. stocks, bonds and government securities last year.

Being the first Arab institution to get into the U.S. brokerage business, BAII officials said, should help in the drive to become the major investment bank in the Arab world.

To finance the transaction, BAII expects to arrange a $6-million subordinated debt from its parent holding company Cie. Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, which is capitalized at $50 million.

BAII, which is 100-per-cent owned by CAII, is capitalized at $10 million and has already borrowed $10 million in subordinated notes from the parent company.

Owners of Bank

In addition to Abu Dhabi, Arab owners of the consortium are the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia; the Bank of Kuwait & the Middle East, the Gulf Bank and Kuwait Investment Co., all of Kuwait; Banque du Liban & d'Outre-Mer of Lebanon; the National Investment Co. of Libya; Banque Centrale Populaire, Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce & l'Industrie, Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique of Morocco; Qatar National Bank; Banque Nationale de Tunisie, Union Bancaire pour le Commerce & l'Industrie in Tunisia.

The Western banks in the consortium are almost all members of the Sté. Financière Européenne, another consortium bank. These are: Bank of America, Dresdner Bank, Banque Bruxelles-Lambert, Banque Nationale de Paris, Algemene Bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Sumitomo Bank and Barclays Bank.

Other BAII shareholders are Union Bank of Switzerland, Osterreichische Landerbank of Austria, Banco do Brasil, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Banco Central of Spain.

Among the Western banks, BNP has the largest single holding with close to 7 per cent. Bank of America has around 3 per cent. Although the Glass-Steagall Act prohibits U.S. commercial banks from entering the domestic securities business, it is understood that Bank of America's small holding in BAII was not interpreted to mean it would do investment banking business through BAII.

N.Y. Prices Gain Sharply As Trading Volume Increases

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (IHT).—The post-Labor Day session on Wall Street began sluggishly, but interest picked up after midday, and stock prices pointed higher.

Although there was no special news to account for the market's firmness, many analysts were encouraged.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 7.48 points to 996.59. It was up 4.82 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 940 to 470, and volume totaled 18.31 million shares compared with 13.28 million Friday.

"I think today's strength means higher prices for a while, and it likely will attract a lot more people into the market," one analyst said.

Rucker, which agreed to merge with NL Industries, was the most active issue, rising 6 1/8 to 27 3/4.

Homestake Mining climbed 1 7/8 to 29 3/4. A published report looked favorably at the company's earnings prospects.

Other strong features included Digital Equipment up 5 1/8 at 169 7/8, IBM 1 3/4 to 280, Eastman Kodak 2 3/8 to 97 7/8, Teledyne 3 1/4 to 78 1/4, Du Pont 1 3/4 to 134, General Dynamics 1 1/2 to 58 1/4, and Texas Instruments 2 to 113 1/2.

But Electronic Data Systems fell 1 3/4 to 15 5/8. F.&M. Schaefer Corp. said it sued Electronic Data.

Ponderosa System, which reported lower earnings, lost a point at 7 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.27 to 102.87.

A private crop estimate that there would be less corn and soybeans produced this year than the government had forecast pushed several farm commodity futures higher by their limits on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Gold Price Drops

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Gold today lost almost $5 of yesterday's $8 gain on the bullion market here, closing at $110.25-$111 an ounce. Dealers said that prices rose to unrealistically high levels yesterday and today a reaction set in.

Banque Nationale d'Algérie

U.S. $50,000,000

Redeemable Floating Rate Deposit Notes due 1981

Managed by

American Express Middle East Development Company S.A.L.

The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited
Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation
Bancom International Limited
Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A.
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole
European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
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Merban Limited
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Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade
Banque Intercontinentale Arabe
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
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Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C.
Italian International Bank Limited
Pan Asian Finance Limited (Hong Kong)

Fiscal Agent
American Express International Banking Corporation

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 7

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
36⅜	32½	ACF Ind 1.80	8	11	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	121	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	11	95	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ½
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	14	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
60⅝	47¾	ARASv 1.20	15	132	54⅝	54	54⅝	— ⅜
33	12⅝	ASALtd .0		511	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¾
11⅞	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	58	8½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	37¾	AbbtLab .88	18	338	52⅝	51⅝	51¾	— ¼
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	6	46	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
13½	7¾	Addressog	8	49	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
33⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	556	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	30	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	20	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
39¾	34¼	AirProd .20	16	128	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .50	12	8	13⅛	12⅞	13	
34⅝	17¼	Aircolnc 1.15	8	29	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ½
25¾	17	Akzona 1.20	10	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
112	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z360	108½	108	108	— ¼
91½	77¼	AlaP pf .28		z50	86	86	86	+ ½
17½	11⅛	Alaskln .45e	6	222	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ 1⅛
21¾	14	Albanyln .72	11	24	19¾	19⅜	19½	— ½
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	14	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	15	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	84	499	27⅛	26½	26⅞	— ¼
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	39	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	19	21	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Alexdrs .16e	5	18	6⅜	6	6⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	7½	AllegCp .15e	24	77	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	7	38	37	35¾	36⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅛	16¼	AllgPw 1.60	7	x217	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
20	9⅞	AllenGrp .60	7	29	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	105	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	AlldProd .60		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
59⅛	43¼	AlldStr 1.80	7	14	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	11⅞	AllisChal .60	7	114	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅜	AllrtAut .60	5	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	3	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
58½	38⅛	alcoa 1.40	27	85	57	56⅜	56¾	— ½
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	29	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	175	56⅛	55¼	55½	— ½
146	115	Amax pf5.25		6	135¾	134¾	135¾	+ 1
58⅝	57⅞	Amax pfB 3		51	54½	54¼	54¼	
22¾	7¼	AMBAC .80	8	60	22¾	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
24¾	16⅝	AHess .30b	6	165	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		284	53½	53	53½	
21¼	13¾	AAirFlt .56	7	14	15	14⅞	15	
16⅝	⅝	Am Airlin	20	245	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Amcord .36	8	99	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
15⅛	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	16	12½	12¼	12¼	
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	8	62	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	23	329	35½	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
12¼	9⅛	AmBldM .40	6	13	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
36	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	71	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	— ¼
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		6	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	54	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	434	27⅛	26¾	27	
11	7⅝	amDistill		12	10⅛	10	10	
28⅛	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	7	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		24	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
23½	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	518	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	6	23	12½	12¼	12⅜	
14	7⅞	AmFinSy pf		z500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅝	2¼	AmFinSys		31	2½	2⅜	2½	
24¾	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		22	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
17½	15	AGenCv 1.32		4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
26¼	21¾	A Glnpf 1.80						
26¼	21¾	A Glnpf 1.80		155	26	25¼	25⅜	+ ¼
17¾	13¾	AGIns pf .90		2	1	18	18	+ 1
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	190	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
37¾	31⅝	AmHome 1	21	1151	34⅜	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
167	141½	A Homept 2		x7	155	164¾	154¾	+ 3½
37⅜	29½	AmHosp .40	21	154	35¼	35	35¼	— ¼
4⅜	2½	Am Invest	78	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅞	5⅝	A Medicl .24	8	93	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp .10	5	84	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
76	4½	Am Motors	7	242	5	4⅜	4⅞	
37⅛	32¾	ANatR 2.64	7	67	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	6	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	5	16	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
29¼	16¾	AmStand 1.30	7	144	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
78⅝	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		2	74⅝	74⅝	74¾	+ ⅛
8¼	6	AmSterll .20	12	51	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	8	23	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	— ⅛
60⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1647	60⅛	59⅝	60¼	+ ¼
64	55	AmT&Tpf 4		51	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛	+ ¼
47⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		3	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜
48¾	45	ATT pfB3.74		45	48¾	48⅜	48¾	
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	10	9½	9⅜	9½	
14	12⅝	AW prf 1.25		z300	13	13	13	+ ¼
19¼	15	Ameron 1	6	3	16½	15⅝	16⅛	
10¼	5½	AmesD .12e	4	41	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24¼	19¼	Ametek 1.20	9	19	23⅛	22⅞	23	
14⅞	14⅜	Amfacinc 1	6	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	26	AMPInc .41	28	143	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	11	216	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2⅜	¾	Amrep Corp		5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	45	41⅛	39⅞	40½	— ¼
46⅝	34	Amsted 2	7	10	45⅝	45¼	45¼	
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	28	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
29½	17¼	Ansco .60		65	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
32¾	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	7	14	31	30½	30½	— ½
45¾	35¼	AndCly 1.40	8	8	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Anixter .20	5	38	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	AnsulCo .53t		15	8	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅝	10¼	Apache .50	7	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	ArcalaN .52	6	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
31⅛	20¾	ArchDan .20	10	455	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
6	3¼	Arctic Enlr	10	14	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
2½	1⅞	Aristar		23	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
17¾	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	196	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	ArkBest .35		9	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
27¼	21¼	ArkLGs 1.70	8	27	26½	26⅛	26½	
35½	25¾	Armco 1.80	9	64	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅜
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		29	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
52	44¾	Armr pf 4.75		z110	51	50½	51	+ ¾
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	13	262	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	15	ArmRu .80	3	13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅝	10⅞	ArcCorp 1	8	20	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	Arvin .26e	5	36	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
27½	25¾	Arvinln pf 2		2	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	26	97	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	5	60	26¼	25⅞	26	— ⅛
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	14	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	21	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
19⅜	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	7	73	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
104⅞	81	AtlRich 3.20	12	395	101⅜	100¾	101½	— ¼
51¼	49¾	AtlRch wi		9	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞	+ 1⅛
176½	107	AtlRch pf 3		9	171	170¼	170¼	— 1½
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z150	48¼	48¼	48¼	
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		271	63¾	63¼	63½	— ¼
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	9	168	5⅛	4⅞	5	
35½	29⅜	Auto Data	25	79	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
15	4½	Avco Corp	2	385	14⅛	13⅞	14	
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		43	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		6	38½	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
29½	23⅜	Averylnt .36	31	14	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	313	12½	12¼	12⅜	
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	8	106	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	19	561	49	47⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
		B						
4	2	BTMtg .30e		2	2⅛	2	2	
36¾	18⅛	BabckWil 1	8	208	34½	34	34½	
14⅝	4⅞	Bache .40a	4	81	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
12¼	8⅛	Bakerln .24	8	52	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
54	40¼	Bakrintl .42	15	132	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	6	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	BallCp .80	7	22	21½	20⅜	21½	+ 1⅛
21⅜	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	15	72	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ¼
26⅝	22½	BaltGE 2.08	9	65	26¼	26	26	
16½	12⅝	BanCa 1.15e	253	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
32⅞	16⅝	Bandag .05a	12	136	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	25	9⅛	8⅞	9	
14¼	9	BanP pf 1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
20	12½	BangP pf 2		7	17⅝	17¼	17½	
33	28⅜	BkofNY 2.20	6	39	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	11	13¼	13	13¼	
57⅛	49⅜	BankAm 1.60	12	203	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ¼
27⅝	25	BankA wi		58	27⅛	26¾	27	
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	174	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ¼
28⅛	25⅜	BnkT pf 2.50		123	27¾	27½	27¾	
34⅛	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		11	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
18	11⅜	BardCR .24	13	246	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
35¼	22	Barnes 1.60	7	2	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅜
16½	7⅝	Basicinc .80	6	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	17	1	24	24	24	
39¼	27½	BauschL .80	9	24	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	26	x79	42⅝	42⅜	42½	
20⅝	17⅞	BaysfG 1.88	7	7	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	4⅛	BeykClg .24	45	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
28	17	Bearing .50	10	10	25	25	25	— ¼
27⅛	21½	BeatFds .84	14	250	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
136¾	111¼	BeatFd pf 4		2	132½	132½	132½	+ 3½
28⅞	22⅛	Beckmn .28	17	222	24⅝	24	24⅝	
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	18	33	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	BeechA .80	7	16	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
17⅞	8⅝	Beker .28	78	214	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅜
20½	13⅝	BelcoP .40e	7	34	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Belden 1.32	8	3	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
11¼	7	BeldnHe .36	7	6	9	9	9	
25½	15	BellHow .84		16	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
51½	48	BellCda 3.72	7	65	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	8	14	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	37¾	Bendix 1.72	9	271	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
92	66	Bendix pf 3		2	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ 2⅝
25½	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.45	5	247	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.30		2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ¼
112½	85¼	Benef pf 5.50		z100	110	110	110	
28½	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z10	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	BenfStd Mtg		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2¾	1½	Benguet B .07e	6	64	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5⅜	2¾	Berkey Pho		15	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
19⅞	13⅛	Best Prod	12	397	20⅝	19½	20¼	+ ⅞
48	33	BethStl 2	9	180	43	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
33⅞	30⅝	BigThree .40	18	106	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
28¾	18⅞	BlackDr .40	22	87	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
11⅜	5	BlairJhn .48	6	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
17¼	12⅝	BlissLau 1b	6	175	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	14⅝	BlockHR 1	11	63	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
48½	35⅝	BlueBell 1.60	5	21	40⅛	39⅞	40	— ¼
		BlueBell wi		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
5⅝	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
43½	24⅝	Boeing 1	11	270	40⅝	40¼	40½	
30⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	10	228	25½	25	25¼	
20	17⅛	Bk Month	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
32⅝	26	Borden 1.40	10	227	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	8	70	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	5	6	3½	3½	3½	
24⅜	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	11	91	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	
12	10⅞	BosE pf 1.17		29	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅜	BosE pf 1.46		24	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
14¼	8⅝	Braniff .24	13	104	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
31¼	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	113	28⅞	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
32⅜	27¼	Brig Str .92	15	20	29⅜	29⅞	29⅞	
83⅝	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	101	77⅝	76½	77⅝	+ ⅞
50½	42¼	BristM pf 2		1	47	47	47	+ ½
12½	9⅞	BritPet .35e	15	49	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	BrkwGl 1.20	7	13	32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅜
18½	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	48	18½	18¼	19¼	
26	25⅜	BklUG pf2.47		1	26	26	26	
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		11	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
13½	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
26	18⅜	BwnGp 1.30	7	13	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅞	BrwnFer .28	18	201	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
18⅜	1'	Brunswk .44	11	632	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	11	BrushW .80	9	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
30¼	18	BucyEr .56	16	35	28	27¾	28	
19¾	9⅝	BuddCo .80	4	52	18½	18¼	18½	
8⅝	4⅝	Budgind .24t	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.28a	15	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
11⅜	6	Bulova .05t		125	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
21¼	19⅛	BunkHll 1.86		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		x6	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
9¼	4⅛	Bunk Ramo		17	8	7¾	8	
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	269	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
49½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	6	25	44	43⅝	44	
7¾	6½	BurlNo pf.55		3	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
108½	83¼	Burrghs .68	23	284	93⅝	92⅞	93¼	+ ¼
38¼	18⅛	RutlesG Oil	6	49	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
		C						
61	46⅝	CBS 1.65	12	191	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅜
3¾	1⅜	CCI Corp		35	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅜	⅞	CIMtg Gp		17	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
4¼	2⅝	CIRII Inv		16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37⅜	28⅛	CITFIn 2.26	8	42	36⅜	36½	36⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	CL Assets		22	13-16	11-16	11-16	
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		14	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	CNA Finl	8	266	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14	1'	CNA pfA1.10		9	13	12⅞	12⅞	
12⅞	11	CNA1 1.08a		15	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	10	48	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14⅛	CTSCp .60	8	25	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
4½	2	CabCab For		29	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	7	6	28½	28¼	28½	
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅜	1	Cal Finanl	8	33	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17½	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	9	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	
17½	10¾	Callahn .60r	18	12	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	17	93	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
35⅞	29⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	3	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
98	25½	CanSoRwy		z100	31½	31½	31½	
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	112	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	CanalR .64	7	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
55½	42¼	CapCills .28	12	2	51	50¾	50⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	17½	CapHold .48	11	111	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		7	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	30¾	Carbor .90	9	17	33⅛	33	33¼	
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	8	5	15	15	15	
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	58	58	58	+ ½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .28		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅞	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	442	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	26⅜	CarP pf 2.67		6	29⅝	29½	29½	⅛
34⅛	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	385	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
18¾	11¼	CarrCp .52	14	205	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅜	CartHaw .90	10	91	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
42⅝	33	CartHw pf 2		1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	32	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	6	22	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
62¼	55⅞	CaterpTr 1.50	12	492	61⅞	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	1	15	15	15	
58	41⅜	Celanse 2.80	8	48	49	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
14	7⅞	Centex	12	12	26	10⅜	10¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	10	333	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	8	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	11	76	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z400	29½	29½	29½	— ⅝
27¾	25½	CnILt pf 2.62		z200	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
15	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	9	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
22⅛	1'	CenLaE 1.40	8	9	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
15¼	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	15	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18	13⅞	CenSoya .60	7	39	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	67	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅝
35⅞	19¼	CentrDat .40	15	42	30¼	30	30	— ¼
27¼	15	Certfeed .65	11	48	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
29⅞	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	16	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	18	Champint 1	9	29	23¼	23⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		22	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ½
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	36	12⅞	12½	12½	
5⅝	3⅝	CharfrCo .08	23	43	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
26⅞	21⅛	Charfr NY 2	5	73	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		35	8	7⅞	8	
32¼	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	12	152	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	5	Chelsea .40	12	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
52	31⅞	Chemln 1.40	6	161	34⅝	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
43	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	79	43	42¼	42⅞	+ ¼
30	25⅜	ChesebgP .76	17	37	27⅞	27	27¼	— ⅛
40⅜	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	7	21	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	25⅛	ChlPneuT 2	13	24	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	ChkFull .10t		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Chris Craft		714	6⅞	5⅞	6⅝	— ⅛
21	1½	ChCft cvpf		39	17	15½	15½	
15	9¼	Chromal .84	7	19	14⅛	14	14¼	— ⅛
67⅜	53	Chroma pf 5		1	67	67	67	+ 1
22⅜	10⅞	Chrysler .15e	17	320	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	19⅝	CinnGE 1.60	8	14	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	402	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ⅜
55½	50	CinG pf 4.75		z450	52	52	52	+ ½
106	97	CinG pf 9.30		z100	101½	101½	101½	
105	98	CinG pf 9.28		z600	103	103	103	+ 2¼
104¼	99	CinG pf 9.52		z150	103	103	103	+ ½
35½	18⅞	CinMila 1.40	15	5	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
37⅞	27¾	Cilicorp .95	12	823	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	+ ½
55¼	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	8	106	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	+ ¾
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅜	7	Citylnvst .66	8	133	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16½	Cityln pfB 2		51	22⅞	23	23	
10⅞	10	Cityh pf 1.10		33	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
45½	25¼	ClarkE 1.60	14	231	46⅛	45½	45⅞	+ ⅝
13⅞	9	ClarkOil .50	9	25	12⅞	12¼	12¼	
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	15	68¼	67	68	+ 1¼
30	25½	ClvElll 2.56	9	206	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	1356	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	
111⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	5	52	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	10⅛	CluetP pf 1		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	355	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
24⅞	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		7	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
19¼	13⅞	CstSG pf1.19		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅞	CocaBtlg .40a	12	54	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
95¼	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	20	205	88⅝	87½	88⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	8	7	13⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Coleco Ind	32	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	15	192	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAlk .56	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅞	CollinF .05e	6	3	7	7	7	
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	8	48	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	7	21⅝	21½	21½	
56⅛	28½	Coltind 2.50	7	26	51¼	50⅞	51	+ ½
29⅝	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		6	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
79¼	47½	Colt pf 4.25		2	70	69½	69½	+ ½
26⅞	22¼	ColGas 2.14	8	75	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		9	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	
58¼	54⅜	ColGs pf5.48		2	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	5	204	5⅛	5	5⅛	
25⅛	21½	ColSOh 2.20	7	133	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅜
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	12⅝	Combd Com	9	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
48⅛	32¼	CombEng 2	10	56	46⅝	46¼	46½	
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	388	31⅛	30⅞	31	
22¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		13	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	21¼	ComwE pf 2		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
27⅝	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		7	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		17	32	31⅞	31⅞	
98½	89	ComE pf8.40		1	97	97	97	+ ½
83⅜	777	ComE pf7.24		2	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¾
111⅜	8	ComwO		66	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		6	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
31¾	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	288	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp .05e	8	7	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
8	4	Compul Sci	11	71	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	24	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
56⅞	376	coneMll 2	4	20	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ⅜
21½	20⅞	ConeMll wi		2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
19⅝	12¼	Congolm .50		41	12¾	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
18⅞	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	76	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	19⅞	Conrac .80B	8	6	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	
19⅞	15	ConEd 1.60	5	421	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
51¾	44	ConEd pf 5		9	50⅝	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	8	95	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	10	58	6	25⅝	25⅞	
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	30	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	150	21⅜	21½	21⅜	
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z200	46⅝	45½	45⅝	+ 1¼
50⅛	44⅜	CnPw pf4.52		z50	48⅝	48½	48½	+ 1¾
76	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z220	76	74½	76	+ ½
77⅞	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z100	75½	75½	75½	— 1
69	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		2	69¼	68⅞	69¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	ContAir Lin		40	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .40		2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z180	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
51⅞	41⅞	ContlCp 2.80	17	110	51½	50⅞	51¼	— ¼
56	45¼	CtIC pfA2.50		15	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ 1¼
55½	46	CtIC pfB2.50		7	56	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
34⅝	26¾	CntlGrp 1.80	7	222	32⅛	31½	32	+ ½
55⅛	35⅜	ContlCp 2.40	7	79	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	9⅞	ContllP 1.28	16	22	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
3	1¼	Contll Rlty		6	1½	1½	1½	
15½	12¼	ContTele 1.03	11	381	15⅜	15	15⅛	
27¼	17⅜	Control Dat	10	372	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ½
35½	26¾	Conwood 2.20	8	4	35	35	35	
6	2½	CookUn .30t	6	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
40½	29	Cooperln .84	12	191	40⅝	40	40½	
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	16	43	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	4	15	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		1	16	16	16	— ⅜
18¼	10¼	Copelnd .60	8	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	CopeRg .50a	6	23	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cordura Cp		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
80	43⅞	CornG 1.12a	21	x42	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Cow'es .56	13	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	28⅛	CoxBdcl .45	12	5	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	Craig .20	4	28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	26⅝	Crane 1.20	5	67	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
5	3¼	CreditF .24	9	76	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
27¼	21⅝	CrockN 1.65	8	58	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ¼
42⅛	35½	CrockN pf 3		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ½
15⅞	10½	CrompK .80	7	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ½
33⅛	18⅞	CrouHi .80b	11	7	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	34	21⅜	21	21⅛	
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	12	38	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ¼
19⅞	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	6	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Culligan .40	10	66	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	19⅝	CummEng 1	21	121	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅞
114¾	79	Cum pf 7.50		z50	114½	114	114½	+ 2
9⅝	6½	ConnDrg .25	8	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
12⅜	11	CurrInc 1.08		5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
17⅛	10	CurtisWr .60	9	65	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
40⅞	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	9	70	37⅛	36⅜	36¾	
25	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1	5	73	23	22½	22¾	+ ½
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	19	11	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
		D						
8¼	4⅛	DPF Inc .18		9	7	7	7	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅝	Damon .20		56	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	6	50	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
27½	19⅜	DanaCp .84	10	97	27	25⅞	26⅜	+ ¾
41	27½	Dartlnd .64b	9	40	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
41½	32¼	Dartlndpf 2		1	39	39	39	
60¾	37⅛	Data Genl	29	425	50⅝	48¼	50⅜	+ 2
17⅜	10⅞	Dayco .30b	4	23	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	9	24	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ⅛
19⅞	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	51	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
122½	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z40	118⅞	118	118	— 1½
73¾	51¾	Deere 2.20		119	67½	66⅝	67½	+ ⅞
33⅝	32⅝	Deere wi		20	33⅞	32⅝	33⅞	+ ½
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	32	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
13⅛	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	69	13¼	13½	13¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	36⅛	DeltaAir .70	11	220	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ 1
7⅛	3⅜	Deltec Intl	38	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Deltona Crp		4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	8	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
22½	15¾	DennM pf 1		2	21½	21½	21½	
25¼	18½	Dennys .44	12	x100	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
25⅜	15⅝	Deseret .40	16	77	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ½
11⅞	5¾	DeSotoln .40	8	12	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
15	13	DetEdls 1.45	11	220	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
62⅝	55	DetE pf 5.50		1	62	62	62	— ⅜
93	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z270	92½	91½	91½	— 1
75	64	DetE pf 7.45		z100	74	74	74	
74½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z30	73	73	73	
27¼	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		2	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	24¼	DeE pfB2.75		4	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	12⅛	Dexter .60	10	16	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	4⅛	DiGiorgio	9	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
42½	33⅝	Diamint 2	8	68	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
22¾	15⅜	DiamM 1.72t	3	7	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
80	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	9	231	69	68	68	— 1
36¼	24⅝	Dia pfD 1.20		49	31¼	31	31	— ½
11⅞	7¼	DickAB .40	11	18	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	9	16	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	27	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	28	226	169¾	165¼	169¼	+ 4½
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	5	27	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
37½	2⅞	DillonCo 1.08b	13	18	33¼	33	33	+ ⅛
63	47⅛	Disney .12b	22	312	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	
3⅛	1	Diversd Mtg		33	1⅛	1	1	
17¾	11	DrPepper .40	19	101	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	159	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	11	22	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	15	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	15	19½	19	19	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Dorsey .40	7	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
68⅜	44	Dover .90	10	13	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	+ ⅜
56⅛	43½	Dow Ch 1	13	949	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
31½	27⅝	DowJones 1a	17	57	28	28	28	+ ⅛
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	9	15	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
47	38½	Dresser .80	11	484	42⅝	42	42½	— ⅛
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅜	
9½	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	13	75	134	132¼	134	+ 1⅝
48¼	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		2	47	47	47	— ¼
63	59	duPnt pf4.50		8	62¼	61¾	61¾	— ½
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	367	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
87½	76	Duke pf 6.75		2	83	83	83	
97¾	88	Duke pf 8.70		z100	97	97	97	
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		9	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
33¾	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	15	47	24¾	24½	24¾	
19⅞	17⅜	DuqLt 1.72	8	73	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z200	24	24	24	+ ⅜
25½	23	Dq 4.2pf 2.10		z100	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
26	24⅝	DuqL pf 2.31		z1570	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ½
30	26⅞	DuqL pf 2.75		z2360	28⅝	2¼	28½	+ ¼
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
		E						
19½	13⅛	EG&G .14	15	35	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	EMILt .19e	12	35	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	21⅛	ESystems 1.60b	10	x70	43⅝	42	43¼	+ 1⅛
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	15	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	16¾	EascoCp .60	6	10	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		475	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
26¾	22⅛	EastGsF .80	8	169	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
120⅝	92½	EasKd 1.56a	24	963	97⅛	95½	97	+ 1⅜
44⅝	29½	Eatyn 1.80	11	24	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
27½	21⅛	Echlin .48	14	4	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30	21⅜	Eckrdjk .36	18	75	27⅛	26⅞	27	
2⅞	16⅛	EckdNC .32	11	202	19⅝	18⅝	18½	+ 1⅛
50¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	3	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	107	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2	Elect Assoc	9	19	2⅝	2½	2½	
18½	11⅞	EDS .60	15	100	17	16	16	— 1
3⅝	1⅛	ElMem Mg	1	47	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
10¼	5	ElMM pf 1k		1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
41	15¼	ElginN .20e	8	18	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	10	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
31¾	25⅛	ElraCp 1.16	8	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
41½	34	EmerEl .0	19	163	36½	36¼	36⅜	+ ¼
50½	37½	Emery 1.20	22	39	39¾	39	39½	+ ⅛
15	8¼	Emeryln .40	12	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	8	103	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
48	34½	Emhart pf		3	45	45	45	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
16	11	EmpGas .30	6	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
37⅞	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	9	50	34¼	34	34⅛	
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
27¼	21⅜	Enserch 1.72	9	66	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	21⅜	Entex 1.20	9	130	25½	24½	25⅛	+ 1½
35	17¾	Envrtec .10e	12	178	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	23	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
33½	29⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
22¼	17⅛	EquitLf 2.29e	12	104	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¼
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	106	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	Esquire .16t	31	3	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
10	5⅛	Esterline .36	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
49⅛	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	18	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	5	Evans Prod	8	155	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	13	21¼	21	21	— ¼
207	18	Exclsr 1.76e		20	19⅜	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
55	50	Exxon .70e	9	807	53½	53	53½	+ ⅜
		F						
27¼	19⅝	FMC 1	14	145	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
39⅜	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		4	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	8	32	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	FabriClr .12	6	28	½	8⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	11	47	5½	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
53¾	36⅛	FairCam .80	38	106	48⅞	47¾	48⅞	+ 1
11¾	6¼	Fairlnd .30	12	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .48	8	4	13	13	13	
19½	13½	Fairmtpf 1		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	7	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	Farah Mfg		36	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		73	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20a	13	42	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
16⅞	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	914	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
19⅝	17½	FedPaBd		5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
24⅜	16½	FPap pf 1.20		6	22	22	22	
15½	10⅛	FSignl .60a	6	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	14	116	48⅝	48	48	— ⅛
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	8	21	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
17¼	8¼	Fibrebd Cp		24	11¾	10⅞	11¾	+ ⅞
5⅛	3⅛	FldFln .64a	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅜	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	106	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	15	FieldcrMll 1	5	22	18¾	1½	18½	
11⅝	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
15½	9⅝	FinSanB .28	5	21	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	9½	FinlFed .40	5	26	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	46	23⅛	23	23	
17¼	12¼	FstChar .61t	8	200	16⅛	16½	16½	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	FstChic .96	8	150	20⅛	20	20	
46½	36⅜	FstInBn 1.20	11	13	40⅜	40⅛	40½	+ ⅝
14	8½	FstMiss .36	7	620	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
30	22⅛	FstNBo 1.88	9	55	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	7	22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	24	32	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	FstUnRl .96	14	74	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	8	45	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
23⅝	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	9	7	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
33⅞	21⅞	FischM 1.10	10	17	30⅝	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
13	8¾	FishFds .40	6	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .28	7	16	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
20⅞	14	FleetEnt .40	16	27	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .80	7	6	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	25	53	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	16	FlinKof 1.16	9	28	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	25	Flin pfB 2.25		2	28⅛	28	28	— 1
24⅞	16¾	FlaE Coast	9	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	41	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	
21⅝	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	518	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	7	50	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.50	12	8	22	22	22	
45½	30	FluorCp .80	12	80	43½	43	43⅝	+ ½
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		8	4⅝	4½	4½	
14⅛	10½	FooteCB .90	7	25	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	645	56¼	55½	56⅛	+ ⅝
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	7	102	15¾	15⅝	15½	—
15⅝	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		20	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	11	11	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	8	39	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	27½	Foxboro 1	10	5	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	23¼	FrnklnM .70	13	92	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
31⅛	21½	FreepM 1.60	13	102	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
29	18⅜	Fruehf 1.80	8	139	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
9⅝	4½	Fuqua Ind.08e		158	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
		G						
17⅜	10¾	GAFCp .60	8	158	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅞	GAFpf 1.20		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	25¾	GATX 1.80	11	37	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		1	39	39	39	— ½
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	28	39	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	9	22	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	Gable Ind		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29½	21⅜	GamSk 1.40	5	6	25⅛	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
32¼	19⅜	GamS pf1.60		23	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
32½	20¼	GamS pf1.75		17	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	
40⅞	32¼	Gannett 1	20	24	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ½
14	6⅝	GapStrs .10e	9	41	9½	9½	9½	
31	23¼	GardDen .76	17	28	24½	24	24	— ⅛
16⅞	13½	Gerfink 1.04	6	39	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
13⅝	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	15	13¾	13	13	
9⅝	4⅜	Gateway In	4	33	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅝	Gemini Cap		12	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
14⅝	12¾	Gemic 1.20a		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	35⅝	GenAmOil 1	12	7	39⅜	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
11	8⅛	GenBanc .80		7	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
13⅞	9¾	GenCable .72	9	38	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
26¼	17	GCinma .54	7	5	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
6⅞	3¼	Gen Develpt	4	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	7	244	53	52⅛	52⅞	+ 1
58⅜	46	GenEl 1.60	14	446	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅝
33⅝	26½	GnFood 1.50	10	310	33⅛	32⅞	33	
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	18	12	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
17¾	8¼	Geninst .22t	32	51	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27¾	Gnlnstr pf 3		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
21	14¼	GenMed .20	9	8	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .76	17	216	34	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
72¾	57¼	GMot 3.15e	8	961	68⅜	68⅛	68¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	49¼	GMot pf 3.75		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	65	GnMotSpf 5		16	70¼	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	15	18	7	6⅝	6⅝	
18½	15⅛	GPubUt 1.48	9	303	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
11⅛	7¾	GenRefr .40	6	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
52¾	34¼	GnSignal .84	15	43	52⅛	52	52⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	23¾	GTelEl 2	10	1183	30	29⅜	29⅞	
35⅝	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
27¼	24½	GTIEl pf2.48		26	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
16	14	GTFl pf 1.25		z100	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
23⅛	18	GTire 1.10b	6	228	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ½
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc	6	37	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
24⅛	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	7	23¼	23	23	
41⅜	34¼	GenuPts .76	18	5	35½	35½	35½	
34⅝	20	GaPacif .80	17	270	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
28⅜	25	GaPw pf2.75		52	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
26⅝	19½	Gerber 1.30	8	11	23⅜	23	23	
189¾	152	GettyOil 2e	12	15	179	178	179	
18	16⅛	GetlO pf1.20		1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12⅝	9⅞	GiantPC .60	8	4	10⅛	10	10	
9⅝	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	1227	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	10	43	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
14½	9¼	GiffdHill .64	8	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅝	28⅞	Gillette 1.50	11	105	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
18	9¼	Ginos Inc	6	37	9¾	9½	9¾	
14⅝	6⅛	GleasW .18e		7	11	11	11	
11¼	6⅞	Global Mar		36	7⅛	7	7	
32⅝	20⅝	GlobeUn 1.50	4	17	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
19	11½	GoldWt Fin	6	196	19	18⅝	19	
19⅞	13½	GoldW pf .78		118	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	18	15	28⅝	28	28⅛	
25¼	20⅛	Goodyr .10	11	207	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
16¼	9¾	GorJwlA .32	5	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
26⅝	22	Gould	9	78	25	24⅝	25	
29	19¼	Gould pf1.35		1	26	26	26	
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	8	78	26⅝	26	26⅛	
34⅛	24⅜	Grainger .36	19	4	32½	32⅜	32⅜	
15⅝	12⅝	GrandUn 1	5	41	16¼	15½	15⅞	
17⅝	12¼	Granitvl .80	4	38	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅜	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	5	3	15½	15½	15½	
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	23	81	12	11⅝	11⅞	
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	1	20	20	20	
34⅞	27½	GtNorNek 1	8	7	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
20⅝	13⅛	GtWnFin .50	10	254	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
31⅞	20⅝	GtWest Unit	3	49	24	22½	24	
20¼	17¼	GtWn pf 1.88		10	17¼	17¼	17¼	
18¼	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	14	14	17⅝	17	17	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	132	14¾	14½	14⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		17	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅛	1½	Grolier Inc		72	1⅝	1½	1½	
18¾	14	Grumm .80	5	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	Guardln .30	9	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	
3½	1	Guard Mtg		11	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
20⅝	17½	GulfWstn .60	5	361	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8½	3⅛	GlfWind wt		185	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
102¾	76	GlfWpf 3.87		2	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	
47½	35¼	GlfW pf 2.50		19	41½	41⅛	41⅛	
		GlfWpf wi2.50		21	41	41	41	
12⅝	7½	GlfLfHld .60	8	91	12⅝	12	12⅛	
3⅛	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28⅞	20⅝	GolfOil 1.70	7	846	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	
21⅜	13¾	GulfResrc 1	7	149	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
31	18⅜	GlfR pfA .20		1	21½	21½	21½	
26⅛	18	GfR pfB 1.30		5	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
15⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	9	392	13⅞	13	13⅝	
56	49	GlfSU pf4.52		z20	52	52	52	
6⅝	3½	Gulotn Ind	8	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		H						
7⅛	3⅜	HMW Ind	7	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
36	27⅛	HackW 2.80	8	2	35	35	35	
19½	14¾	HallFB .66	12	22	19⅝	19	19	
17¼	13½	HallPrt .80a	6	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
67	48¼	Hallbrtn .56	15	285	66⅝	66	66½	
23⅞	16⅝	HamrIP 1.20	7	12	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Hammond	10	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
18⅝	15⅜	HanJSec 1.47e		22	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
22¼	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7⅛	5	Handlmn .40	13	17	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	1	25½	25½	25½	
28½	14⅝	HanesCo 1	5	57	20⅛	20	20	
60⅝	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	10	3	52⅛	52½	52½	
28	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	12	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
9½	6⅝	Hardees	10	59	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅞	16⅝	Harnishf .80	6	59	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
14⅝	12⅛	Harrah .30a	8	15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
30¼	19⅞	HarrBk 1.50	7	21	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
54⅝	33¾	Harris 1.40	12	10	53⅛	53	53⅛	
27⅞	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	18	22	21⅞	21⅞	
14½	8⅝	HartSMx .60	9	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	
25¼	17⅛	HarteHk .45	11	19	24	24	24	
17⅝	15	HaftSe 1.44a	23	19	17⅛	17	17⅛	
24	20	HawllEl 1.76	8	41	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
18¼	11¾	HayesAlb 1b	7	34	16⅛	15⅝	16	
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	5	22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
8⅞	6⅝	Hecks .12	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .30t	260	89	13	12½	13	
15⅝	9	HellmBr .60	6	40	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
51⅞	44⅝	HeinzH 1.36	10	14	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	
32	27¾	Heinz pf 1.70		3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
9⅜	5⅝	Helene Curt	7	5	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
29¾	20½	Hellerint .92	8	63	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
42	30¼	HelmerP .35	10	18	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅞	6⅝	HemInc .66e		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
38	27¾	Hercules .80	19	623	30¼	29⅞	30	
27½	19½	HershyFd 1	7	20	23½	23¼	23⅜	
23⅝	11⅞	Hesston		18	11½	11½	11½	
25½	16⅝	Hestn pf 1.60		16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
59⅞	46½	Heublin 1.20	16	141	53	52⅝	52⅝	
117¾	84	HewltPk .30	31	382	90½	88⅝	90½	
7⅞	4½	High Voltg	15	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
24	17½	Hilenbd .78	8	3	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
20⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	10	315	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
28	20⅝	Hobart .92	13	21	24	23⅞	24	
28⅝	14⅝	HoernW .80	7	14	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .06e	6	23	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
20	11⅝	Hoilday .40	12	174	13⅛	12⅞	13	
44⅜	32⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	39	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
44⅛	24⅝	Homestk 1a	15	882	30	29⅜	30	
56⅛	32⅛	Honywll 1.60	12	209	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	
24½	21¼	HoovBB 1	8	10	22¼	22½	22⅝	
15¼	11⅛	HospAff .24b	7	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
28½	20¼	HospCpA .32	9	122	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	
16	9⅝	Hostlntl .40		33	10⅛	10	10	
27	23½	Houdpf 2.25		3	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
16⅛	11½	HougMif .72	7	25	12½	12¼	12½	
13⅝	8	HousFab .28	7	94	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
20½	15⅛	HoushF 1.10	7	195	20¼	20	20⅛	
44⅞	35½	HouF pf 2.37		3	44⅞	44⅜	44¾	
36¼	29⅜	HouF pf 2.50		2	36	35	36	
27⅞	20¼	HousLP 1.56	8	464	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
36⅝	28⅝	HousNG .60	12	176	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
17¾	11⅛	HowJohn .28	9	202	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
15⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		22	15⅛	15	15	
22⅝	14⅞	HudsnA .80	25	9	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
22	14⅝	HudsnB .80	24	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅛	4½	HughHat .40		17	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
52⅛	37⅜	HughsTl .40	15	46	48⅜	48½	48½	
15⅝	11⅝	Humana .40	8	15	13⅜	13	13⅜	
15⅛	10¾	HuntCh .30	14	100	11¾	11	11⅜	
25⅝	13⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	58	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
17⅞	12	Huyck .60	15	118	13½	13¼	13½	
15	8⅝	Hydromt .36	5	40	12½	12⅜	12½	
		I						
21¾	16⅛	ICInds 1.40	6	55	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
42¼	33⅝	ICInd pf 3.50		8	41¼	41	41	
94	75	ICInds pf 6		5	91⅛	90½	90½	
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	19	35	4⅛	4	4	
5⅛	1⅜	IDS Rlty		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45⅞	34½	INACp 2.10	16	183	44⅝	44⅛	44½	
19½	16⅜	INAIn 1.59a		11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
13⅛	9⅝	IUIntl .90	8	122	12	11⅞	11⅞	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	20	29	28⅞	29	
19½	13⅛	IdealBa 1.20	9	46	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
9⅛	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	
27⅝	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	183	27	26⅞	26⅞	
25½	23	IlPow pf2.13		z50	24⅝	24½	24½	
28½	25½	IlPow pf2.35		z200	27	27	27	
50	45½	IlPow pf4.12		z150	49	49	49	
52¼	50	IlPow pf4.47		200	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
30	21	ITW .56	16	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅝	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	168	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	16	309	33¼	32⅝	33	
6⅞	4¾	Income Cap		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	8⅝	IncCCu .80e		6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
113	102	IndlM pf 12		z20	112	112	112	
25	19⅝	IndlGas 2.12	7	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
23	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	x121	23	22¾	22¾	
84	77	InPL pf 4.25		z1	79½	79½	79½	
17½	12½	IndiNat 1.20	9	7	15½	15¼	15½	
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	28	32	12⅛	12	12	
95⅛	70	IngerR 2.68	13	39	83⅞	83⅛	83⅞	
57½	45⅝	IngR pf 2.35		19	51½	51½	51½	
34	27⅛	Inlnd Con 1	7	5	29	28⅞	29	
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.60	12	35	50½	49⅞	50½	
14	7⅜	Inmont .50	6	23	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
13⅜	8⅝	Inslico .76	7	65	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
31¼	20⅝	InspirCopp .25e		3	27⅝	27½	27½	
9⅝	7	Intrgon .32	6	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
49⅝	33⅜	Interco 1.66	8	63	42⅜	42½	42½	
8⅞	4¼	Intercll Div	3	6	5⅛	5	5	
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	2	39⅛	39¼	39¼	
280⅝	223⅝	IBM 9	19	506	279¾	278	279⅜	
28⅝	21⅞	IntFlavF .32	28	161	25½	24⅞	25⅛	
32½	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	11	119	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	
42¼	32¼	IntMinC 2.40	5	x373	36½	36⅛	36⅜	
14⅝	6⅛	IntMng .25e	6	172	13½	13¼	13¼	
17⅝	17⅛	InMultf n .85	7	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
79⅜	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	529	70⅜	69⅝	70⅛	
8	5⅝	IntRechlf .20		10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	IntTT 1.60	9	707	32⅝	32	32⅝	
60⅛	44	IntTT pfH 4		4	60⅛	60	60	
54⅝	41⅛	IntTT pfK 4		63	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	
59½	47	IntTT pfO 5		24	59⅛	59	59⅛	
39⅞	27⅞	ITT pfN 2.25		15	39⅝	39	39	
59	45⅞	ITTpfI 4.50		5	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	
30⅝	23⅛	Intrpce 1.45	6	2	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	
81	64	Intrpcpf 5		2	75⅛	74¾	74¾	
27	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	6	1	23⅝	23¼	23¼	

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-87	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	96½	97½
Aust R.D 9¼-80	102¾	103¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bell Cdna 6¾-84	101¼	102¼
BFCE 8¼-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 10-90	104½	105½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½
Charbogas 8¾-81	100	101
CNE 9¼-81	100½	101½
CN R ne 10-80/8	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	93	94
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 7½-90	86¼	87¼
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EEC 8¼-82	98	98½
ECS 8¾-81	100½	101½
ECS 9¼-86	101¼	102¼
EIB 9½-85	103	104
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Esso 7½-78	102	103
Esso 8-86 Nov	101¾	102¾
Eurofima 8½-83	100¼	101¼
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mot 8¼-86	105½	107½
Gould 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Gulf Westn 9¼-87	101½	102½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101¼	102¼
I.D.B.J 9½-82	102	103
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½
ISE Canada 9-82	102	103
Manitoba 8¾-83	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	99½	100½
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	102½	103½
Montreal 9¼-83	100	101
Motorola 8-87	98¼	99¼
Nac Financ 10-81	102¾	103¾
NatWest 9-86	99½	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	102	103
N Zealand 9¼-82	102¾	103¾
N Zealand 8½-83	101	102
NrgKomBk 7½-83	91¾	92¾
Nornipes 9¼-86	100	101
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104¼	105¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100	101
Norway 9-80	102½	103½
Norway 8½-81	101½	102½
Occidental 9¾-83	102¼	103¼
Ontario H 8¾-86	102	103
Oslo 9-88	100	101
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Pac Light 9¼-81	103¾	104¾
Pennwlt 8-87	97½	98½
QuebProv 8½-81	100½	101½
QuebProv 9-83	100¼	101¼
QuebProv 7¾-88	92¼	93¼
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
ReadBates 9½-81	100¾	101¾
Sandvik 9½-86	101¼	102¼
S.A.S 8-85	94¾	95¾
Seagram 9-83	101¾	102¾
SFE 9-82	100	101
Shell 8-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 7½-87	95¼	96¼
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St Ind 8½-80	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-88	102¾	103¾
S Handels 9¼-86	101	102
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	94½	95½
Textron 7¾-87	95	96
Transocean 8-86	100¾	101¾
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	96	97
Utah 8 87	99	100
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
BroadHale 4¾-87	77	79
Carnation 4-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	115½	117½
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	65
Chrysle 5-88	65½	67½
Cont Tel 5½-86	78	80
Cumm In 6¼-88	94½	96½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	85½	87½
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	76½	78½
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 6-86	95	97
Ford 5-88	85½	87½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	88	90
Gen Food 4¾-87	93	95
Gillette 4¾-22	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	97½	99½
Gulf West 5-88	97	99
Honeywell 6-86	85½	87½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-87	76	78
Komatsu 7¼-90	108½	109½
Matsushita 6¾-90	117	118½
Mitsui 7¼-90	104½	105¾
McDerm 4¾-87	144	146
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108½	110½
Nabisco 5¼-88	94½	96½
Owens Ill 4½-87	98	100
Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	93½	95½
R.C.A 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4¾-83	126	128
Revlon 4¾-87	109½	111½
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	99½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
LnCarb 4¾-82	111½	113½
WarnLam 4½-87	91	93
WarnLam 4¼-88	84	86
Xerox 5-88	79	81

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¾-87	84½	86½
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	113½	115½
Beatrice 4½-92	98	100
Borden 6¾-91	109	111
Borden 5-92	99	101

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.82	92.39	106.89
Previous	100.83	92.43	106.93

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

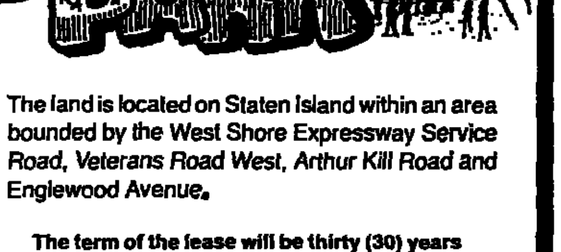
Closing Prices Sept. 7, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	7	7¾
AVM Cp	1⅛	1⅝
Addisn W	6	6⅞
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	6½	7¼
Allco Inc	10⅝	11⅛
Allerg Ph	22¾	23½
Allyn Bac	8	8½
AEI Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	41⅛	41⅞
Am Finl	9⅝	9¾
Am Furn	2½	2⅝
Am Greet	9⅝	10
A Micro	9¼	9¾
Am Telev	20	20⅝
Am Weld	10⅛	11¾
Amtr Dv	⅝	1⅛
Anadite	5⅝	5¾
Anheus B	29½	30
Ard May	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWIG	21¼	22¼
AsCC Bot	12½	13¼
AtlGas Lt	14	14⅝
Baird At	4⅛	4⅝
Band Hy	13⅞	14⅝
Bkam Rlt	6¼	6¾
Bassett F	17½	18¼
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅝	5⅞
Betz Lab	36¾	37
Bibb Co	7⅞	8⅝
Bird Son	31	33
Birtchr	1	1⅝
Bick Hills	19⅝	20½
Bonza Int	3	3¼
Braden	7½	8
Brinks	7⅝	8¼
Brks Sca	15⅜	16½
Brwning	3⅝	4¼
Buckb M	4⅝	5⅝
Buckeyeln	8	8½
Burn Sim	4⅛	4⅝
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	3½	3⅞
Canrad H	1⅝	2⅛
Cap Swst	4½	4⅞
Capln Air	2¼	2⅝
Cap Tec	1⅝	2¼
Care Cp	3¼	3⅝
CenVt PS	14¼	14⅞
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10¼	11¼
Chi Bridg	66½	68½
Chlltn Cp	6⅛	6½
ChrisSe	113½	116½
Circle F	4⅝	5½
CitznUt A	34⅝	35⅛
CitznUt B	30½	31
Clark Mf	28¼	29¼
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11¼	12½
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28¾	29¼
Con Pap	27¾	28¾
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	15⅛	16
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	7¼	8¼
Data Dgn	6⅛	6⅛
Data 100	9	9½
Dayt Inc	28	29½
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	33½	34½
Delhi Oil	4½	4⅝
DeLux C	23¼	24
Def anT	11¼	12¾
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	14	14⅝
Dixn Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	6⅛	6⅝
Dollar G	8⅝	9⅛
Dorch G	9⅝	9⅞
Doyle DB	13⅞	14⅛
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Duriron	14¼	15
Eberln In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	24¼	25¼
ElPas El	11	11⅝
Elba Syst	1⅛	2
Elder Be	6½	7¼
Elec Nucl	7¼	8
Elec Mod	1⅜	2⅛
Energy C	20¼	21
Entwistl	3¾	4½
Equty Oil	24¼	25
Ethan Al	20½	21¼
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
FidUn Lt	22⅛	22⅝
Fingrht	4⅝	5¼
1stBk Sy	40¼	41
Fst Bost	19⅝	20½
1stEmp S	6	6¾
1stWn F	2	2¼
Ficknar	11¾	12¼
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	16¾	17⅛
Frmlgli	⅝	⅞
Fotomat	12⅛	12⅝
Frkln Cp	5⅜	5¾
Frnkln El	9⅞	10⅛
Frnd Ice	18½	19¼
Gen RIEs	3¼	4¼
G Reinsu	180	184
Gov EFIn	9¼	10½
Graph Cn	15⅛	16
Green Mt	11⅛	12⅛
Grey Adv	12¼	13
Gulf Intst	14	14⅞
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅜
Harper R	8⅝	9¼
Hartf NC	11⅞	12⅜
Henred F	16⅛	17½
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hocver	12	12½
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	7	7⅜
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	4	4⅜
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	63	64½
Interc En	7¼	8¼
Intrmk In	2⅞	3¼
Intrmt G	13¼	13¾
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
IaSou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	12	12¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	15	15¾
Kaisr Stl	43	44
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman A	20¾	21½
Kampg A	6⅝	7¼
Kate Gre	½	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	7⅛	8
Kelly Svc	17¾	18½
Keuff Ess	12¾	13¾
Keye Flb	14⅛	15
Key CusF	6½	7
Keys Int	20¾	21½
King Int	1¼	1⅝
Knap Vog	15	16
Lance In	20	20⅝
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	20	21
Lin Bcast	15⅝	16⅛
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	13⅞	14⅝
Mal Rlty	11-16	⅞
Mallkrt	39⅛	40¼
Manor C	4¼	4¾
Maul LP	10⅛	11¼
McCor	37¾	38
McQuay	15⅝	16½
Measur	13⅞	14⅝
Medtrn	25½	26¼
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	14¼	15½
Midld Ca	2⅝	3
Midl Bks	18½	19½
Midw Gt	13¼	14¾
Millipr	23¾	24½
Miner In	⅝	1⅛
Minn Gas	21	21½
MissVl G	14½	15¼
Monf Col	4⅛	4½
Moore S	13½	14⅛
Moore P	7¼	8¼
Morg Res	1⅞	1⅞
Mostek	18⅞	19⅝
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2¼	2¾
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	8	8⅝
Nat G&O	11	11¾
Nat Lib	5⅝	5½
N SecRsh	4¼	4¾
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅛
NJNat G	14	14⅜
Nielsn A	20⅛	20⅝
Nielsn B	20⅝	20⅞
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOI un	26⅝	27⅛
Nortrp KI	11	11½
NW NatG	8⅞	9⅛
NW PuSv	17⅝	18¼
Noxel Co	14⅝	15⅛
Oglivy M	26½	27¼
Ohio Ferr	18⅛	19⅛
Ormont	8⅛	9
Otter TP	19⅝	20⅛
Over NA	4½	5¼
Pabst Br	24¼	24¾
PacGa R	25¾	26½
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3¼	3¾
Pauley P	5¼	6
Peerl Mf	13	14
Pa Enter	16⅞	17⅝
PnzlOff B	14	14¼
Pepsi BW	11½	12
Petrsn H	12	12¾
Petrolit	74½	76½
Pettibon	21½	22½
Piedmt A	4	4½
Pinkrtn	33¼	34
Pion HIB	17⅝	17⅞
Pistlfln	2¼	3½
Possis Co	1	1½
Progrp	1⅜	2¼
PubS NC	11⅜	11¾
P Bennet	19½	20¼
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅛	2½
Ragen Pr	1½	2
Rahall C	6⅛	6⅝
Raych Cp	116	121
Raymnd	13	14
Recog Eq	7½	7⅞
Road Ex	45⅛	46½
Robin M	18	19
Roselon	4¼	4¾
Rouse	4⅝	5
Rus Stov	14⅞	15½
Sadller	2⅛	2⅜
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	27	29
Sels Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
Seven U	37½	38¼
Shaw Cp	20	21
Snap Tls	31¾	32¾
SolidSt Sc	9¾	10¼
S CalWat	13	13¾
SwGs Cp	9⅞	10¼
SwEl Sv	15⅛	16
Standyn	21½	22
Std Regis	15½	16¼
Stan HPd	15¼	16¼
Sterlg Str	4½	5⅛
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Super El	5⅝	6⅛
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	35	36
Taylr Wl	15⅛	16¼
Tech Pub	11¾	12¾
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	25	27
Tifny Co	8½	9
ToscoCp	4⅝	5
Transo D	17⅜	17¾
Trico Pd	30⅛	31¼
Trfin OG	2½	2⅞
Tymshr	24⅝	24⅞
Tyson F	15⅛	15⅝
Un McGil	10	11
US Surg	10	10½
US TrkLn	14⅝	15½
UVa Bks	16⅛	16⅝
UpPen P	18¾	19½
Valley Gs	9½	10½
VanD Air	9½	10⅛
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6¾	7⅛
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	17	18
Wads Pu	8⅛	8⅝
Wsh NG	12½	13
Webb Re	7⅛	8
Weco Dvl	2 15-16	3 3-16
Weight W	8	8⅝
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
Weling M	6	6⅞
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1½
Westmd	52¼	53
Wdwrd L	22¾	23¼
Wright W	4¼	4⅞
ZionUt B	21½	22½

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
MUNICIPAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE

Announces That

Sealed Bids Will Be Accepted for the Leasing of Approximately 146 Acres of Unimproved City-Owned Land for Development as a



The land is located on Staten Island within an area bounded by the West Shore Expressway Service Road, *Veterans Road West, Arthur Kill Road* and Englewood Avenue.

The term of the lease will be thirty (30) years with two (2) renewal options of twenty (20) and ten (10) years respectively.

The "Theme Park" shall be a high quality, family oriented recreation facility combining an assortment of rides, games and shows organized under a thematic design. The "Park" shall provide *flower gardens, fountains, tree-shaded walkways* and other decorative design features. The "Park" should provide about 35 adult rides and a "Kiddie Park" with appropriate rides and amusements. Other attractions such as educational shows and programs, craft exhibitions, musical and variety shows shall be offered.

Sealed bids will be accepted by the Department of Real Estate in Room 1900, 2 Lafayette Street, until 11:00 A.M., Wednesday, October 13, 1976. Bids will be opened on the same day in Room 2000 at 11:15 A.M.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE
2 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10007
TELEPHONE: 566-7530

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Israel (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
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Kuwait (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
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Libya (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Netherlands	F.L. 142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)	$ 146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr. 289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc. 1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas 3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr. 232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr. 150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
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8-9-76

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 7

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
	10⅞	IntrsBrd .80	6	2	12½	12⅝	12½	
	14⅞	IntrsPw 1.45	9	37	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
	4¼	IntrstUn .24	21	17	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
	23½	IowaBf .30e	3	16	30¼	30⅛	30½	
	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	10	14	16½	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	10	114	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	¼
	24¼	IowIll pf2.31		z4000	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2	10	135	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	¼
	17⅞	IowaPS 1.72	10	14	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
	3¾	Ipco Hosp	7	36	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
	8⅞	Itek Corp	32	84	16⅝	16¼	16½+	⅛
	5¼	ItelCorp .20	9	113	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
18⅜	12¼	JamesF .80	11	6	18½	18⅜	18½+	⅛
23⅞	13¼	Janizen .80	5	10	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅛
10⅞	7½	JapanF .91e		33	9	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
31¼	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	12	100	31½	31⅜	31¼+	⅛
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z50	41½	41½	41½+	1
121½	110¼	JeC p 13.50		z100	120½	119¼	120½+	½
109½	108½	JerCen p 11		z520	109½	109½	109½+	½
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	9	53	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
8¼	4½	Jewelcor	10	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	193	29⅝	29	29⅛	
96½	82¼	JohnsonJn 1	26	205	90⅛	89⅝	90	
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .90	8	18	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
19¾	12¾	JonLogn .50	5	20	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
55½	51	JonLaupf 5		z20	56½	56½	56½+	1½
38¼	27¾	Jorgen 1.80	5	4	38¼	38	38¼	
24¾	19½	Jostens .80	8	5	23½	23½	23½—	¼
53⅞	32⅞	JoyMfg 1.10	11	67	44½	44	44½+	¾
4⅝	1⅞	Justice Mfg		8	2	2	2	
40⅛	27½	KaiserAl 1.20	11	71	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞+	⅛
66	59¼	KalApf 4.12		1	66	66	66 +	2½
76¼	57	Kal 57pf 4.75		2	73	73	73 +	2
76½	55½	Kal 66pf 4.75		2	75	75	75	
9	5⅞	KaisCem .50	16	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
15½	12¾	KaiCe pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
30	24	KaiCe pf2.50		1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
13⅞	10⅞	Kane Mil .24	4	83	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	¼
22¼	19¼	Kaneb 1	7	126	21½	21⅜	21½+	⅛
28½	25	KCtyPL 2.36	9	25	28⅛	28	28	
31	15	KCSouIn 1r	6	6	26⅜	26¼	26¼—	⅜
20	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	116	20	19½	19⅝+	¼
17	14⅜	KanNb 1.32B	7	4	16	16	16	
19⅞	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	30	19¾	19¼	19½—	⅛
27¼	25½	KaPL pf2.32		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
4⅜	3	Katy Ind		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅛	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		6	15⅜	15⅜	15¼+	⅛
11¼	6½	Kaufm Brd	47	256	7⅝	7⅜	7½—	¼
15⅝	7½	Kawecki. Brl	22	21	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	KeeneCo .20	6	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	5⅜	Keller .20	9	7	7	7	7 +	⅛
27⅞	20	Kellogg 1	16	243	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Kennmtl .96	10	5	25½	25¼	25⅛—	⅜
36⅞	28⅜	Kenncl .70e		182	29⅞	29½	29¾+	⅛
23⅜	20	KyUtil 1.84	7	19	23⅝	23⅜	23½—	⅛
22	13	KerrGls .40	7	51	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
82¾	60⅞	KerrMc 1.25	14	69	71	70⅝	71 +	¾
21⅞	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	6	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
33⅞	18½	KiddeW 1	7	14	30⅜	30¼	30½—	¼
51	43	KiddepfC 4		10	49⅝	49½	49⅝	
47⅛	36⅝	KimbCl 1.80	8	177	38	37½	37½—	⅜
12½	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
173	12⅜	KirschCo .90	11	1	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
37½	28⅞	KnigtRld .62	13	48	35	34⅞	34⅞	
14	8⅛	Koehring .15e	14	41	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
60⅞	35¾	Koppers 1.60	10	22	54½	54	54⅛—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Koracrp Ind	5	7	5	5	5	
46⅛	40⅞	Kraftco 2.12	9	103	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞—	⅞
43	31⅝	KresgeS .32	20	745	40	39⅝	39⅞+	⅛
14⅜	10	Kroehler .Ml	17	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
24½	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	9	181	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	½
9¼	4½	Kysor .40	11	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
5⅛	3¼	LFE Cp	15	11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅜
17⅞	10⅞	LTV Corp		66	14	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
19¼	17⅛	LacGas 1.66	9	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
15⅞	12	LamsSess 1.10	11	2	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
15⅝	11¼	LaneBry .80	6	36	11½	11¼	11½	
11⅞	9⅛	LawterCh .34	18	39	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞—	⅜
11¾	6⅛	LearSieg .58	7	517	11⅞	11½	11½+	⅛
32½	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		5	32½	32	32½+	⅜
24	24⅛	Leasway .80	9	4	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜—	⅜
20⅞	10⅛	LeedsN .60	9	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
19¼	12	Leasona .75	7	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
18⅞	10¼	LehPCt .80	14	13	15½	15¼	15⅛+	¼
2	⅜	LehVal Ind		30	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		156	11¾	11½	11¾+	¼
8⅝	4½	Lennar Crp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	18½	Lenox 1	9	46	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅛
10½	6¼	LesFay .40b	5	44	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11½	6⅞	LevFd Cap		4	11	10⅞	11 +	⅜
13⅜	12	LevFin .75a		10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
22½	18⅞	LeviStrau .50	5	82	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn	29	251	5½	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
34⅞	21⅞	LOF 1.50	8	152	32½	31	32½+	1½
72½	55¾	LOF pf 4.75		5	69	68½	68½—	1
18⅞	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
3⅞	1¼	Librty Loan		22	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
36¼	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	21	33½	33⅛	33½+	⅛
90	82	LiggtGp pf 7		z40	86¼	86¼	86¼—	¼
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	20	485	53¾	52⅞	53¼—	⅜
33	24	LincNat 1.60	12	61	33	32⅝	32¾+	¼
65⅝	48	LincNtpf 3		6	65	65	65 +	½
18¼	15¾	LincPl 1.68A		7	17	16¾	17 +	¼
4⅝	1½	Lionel Corp	8	24	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
17¼	6⅞	LittonIn .18t	15	238	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
12½	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	70	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	5	46	25½	25¼	25½	
9⅛	6	LomaFin .50	8	43	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
17½	11¼	LomM 1.16a	12	17	13¾	13½	13⅝+	¼
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	9	31	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
18	15⅝	LnglsLt 1.56	7	346	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
90¾	79	LILpf 8.12		z230	88¼	88¼	88¼	
26⅞	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		8	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
39½	30½	LongsDrug .12e	20	9	30⅞	30¾	30⅞+	¼
16	8½	LoralCorp .10e	8	43	13½	13¼	13¼	
30	22	LaLand 1.20	11	189	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	⅜
18	12	LaPacif .20b	14	225	14¾	14⅛	14¾+	¾
26⅛	21⅞	LouisGs 1.92	9	14	26½	26¼	26½+	⅜
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .60	39T	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
44⅞	34½	Lubrizol 1.10	18	180	41⅛	40¾	41 +	½
17⅛	13¼	LuckyS .68b	12	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9	6¾	Lud'ow .40		5	7½	7½	7½	
27⅞	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	5	26	26	26 +	¼
24⅞	13⅝	LykesCp 1	5	102	18	17⅝	18 +	1
47½	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		26	35¼	34⅝	35 —	¼
8⅛	4	LynCSys .70	12	26	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
15⅝	10⅛	MBPX .40a	3	1	11½	11½	11½	
36¼	25¾	MCAInc 1	5	66	27½	26¾	27½+	⅞
5⅝	3½	MEI Cp	5	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
17⅞	10⅝	MGICIn .10		320	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅜
12	8⅜	MacAF .60b	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
5¼	2¾	MacDonal	7	28	4⅞	4¾	4¾+	⅛
7½	4⅛	Macke .36	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7½	4¼	Macmill .25	6	202	6½	6⅜	6½	
38½	26⅝	Macy 1.20	7	12	30⅝	30¼	30½	
13¼	9½	MadisFd .60		58	12	11¾	12 +	¼
9½	6⅛	MagicCf .32	4	124	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+	⅜
37½	21⅛	Mallory 1	26	5	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	¼
27⅞	21¼	MalHyde .68	11	6	23¾	23¾	23¾—	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Manhin .20	4	18	6⅝	6½	6¾+	¼
40⅞	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	102	36⅝	35⅞	36	
41⅞	32¼	MAPCO .90	13	32	36¾	36¼	36½—	⅛
12⅝	7½	Marathn Mf	2	61	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
60⅛	41¼	MarathnO 2	12	647	59½	58¾	59¾+	½
21¼	13⅜	Maremt .50	7	27	17⅞	17⅝	17¾+	⅜
13⅞	9¾	MarMld .80		92	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
15¼	11⅛	MarionL .52	14	62	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	⅜
61⅞	28½	Marley 1	11	19	54	53¼	53¼—	¾
13⅞	8⅝	Marqtte .40a	9	79	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	¼
19⅛	12⅜	Marriot .25l	16	364	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
61¼	52½	MrshMcL 2	17	31	54⅝	54	54⅛—	¼
25⅞	16½	MarshF 1.24	9	95	17⅜	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
26	16¼	MartMa 1.40	9	63	25	24⅝	25 +	½
20⅞	19½	MaryKay .32	17	4	19¾	19½	19¾+	¼
27¼	17	MrldCup .60	8	14	24½	24¼	24½—	¼
31¾	21⅛	MascoCp .20	15	209	24½	24	24¼—	⅛
25¼	17	Masonite .60	15	235	18¼	18	18⅛+	⅛
12¼	9¾	MasM 1.11e	11	39	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
32¼	16⅛	MassyFer 1	5	120	26⅝	26⅞	26½—	⅛
17¾	14⅞	MasCp 1.60		11	17	16⅞	16⅞	
11¾	10½	MasInc .98e		46	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
25¼	19¼	MatsuE .28e	14	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Mattel Inc	6	100	5⅞	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
33¼	28⅛	MayDStr 1.12	10	209	32¼	31⅝	32¼+	⅜
6⅝	3½	Mays JW	14	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
39	30¼	Mayig 1.50a	14	84	33⅞	33¼	33½—	¼
17½	15⅛	McCord .84	6	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
52½	37⅞	McDermot 1	4	188	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞+	½
66	51¾	McDnld .02e	24	249	58¼	57⅝	58⅛+	⅛
25	14¾	McDonD .44	9	243	24⅜	23¾	23¾—	1
32⅞	21¾	McGEd 1.50	11	59	29	28½	28½—	½
17	12¾	McGrwH .64	10	14	15⅝	15⅜	15½—	¼
49½	31	McIntyr .75e	11	248	32¼	32¼	32¼—	¾
20¼	13⅛	McKee .90	8	55	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
27⅝	22½	McLeanTr .46	8	36	23	22½	22½—	¼
23¼	18¼	McLout 1.60	15	11	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
12½	9¼	McNeil .80	11	8	12	11⅞	12	
23	18	MeadCorp .92	7	92	19¼	19	19¼+	½
26¼	17	Medusa 1.60	8	2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
25½	17⅜	Melville .68	11	53	24	23⅝	23⅝	
15⅞	9⅜	Menasc .60r	5	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
64½	46¾	MercStr .80	9	2	47	47	47	
76	65	Merck 1.40	23	352	76	75⅛	76 +	½
18¼	10¼	Meredith .70	5	16	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅝
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	313	25¼	24⅝	25¼+	⅛
30¾	19	MesaPet .10	22	207	30½	29⅞	30½+	¼
105	72	MesP pf 2.20		3	105¼	105	105 +	⅛
34½	24½	MesP pf 1.60		133	34¼	33⅝	34⅛+	¼
11⅞	6	Mesabi 1.10e	7	128	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
28	16¾	MestaMch .90e	9	1	26½	26½	26½—	⅛
15¼	12⅞	MGM 1r	7	69	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	8	50	25⅞	25½	25⅝—	⅛
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
24½	17½	MichTube 1	6	4	18½	18½	18½	
29	26⅜	MhWI pf2.67		7	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
22¾	13¾	Microwave	11	17	18¾	18⅝	18¾+	⅜
16	12½	MidCtl 1.12	9	38	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅜
16½	13⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	400	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3	1⅜	Midind Mtg		15	1⅝	1½	1½	
26⅝	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40	7	10	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
29½	22¾	MilesLb 1.28	9	12	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	¼
21⅞	15	Milgo Elect	11	19	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛
17⅝	9⅜	MiltBrad .44	7	11	13⅞	13½	13¾+	⅛
65⅛	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	24	356	63⅞	63¼	63¾+	½
20⅞	18¼	MinnPL 1.66	7	23	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
15¼	11⅞	MirroAl .96	9	5	12	11⅞	12	
15⅞	8	MissnEq .28	9	54	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
37⅛	22⅝	MPacC 1.40	6	x179	35⅝	35⅛	35½+	½
13⅞	9¾	MoPSv 1	7	19	13⅝	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
25⅝	24⅜	MoPS pf2.44		14	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
61⅞	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	485	59¾	59⅛	59⅝+	⅜
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		6	4	4	4 +	⅛
25	15¾	Mohasco .90	7	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
9⅞	3	Mohk Data	36	109	7⅝	7⅛	7¼—	⅜
24	16¾	MohkR 1.20	5	19	20½	20¼	20¼	
37⅛	18	Molycorp 1	10	81	33¾	33½	33¾+	¼
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	4	9	20⅞	20¾	20⅞+	⅛
15¼	6¾	Monogr .20	7	21	13⅝	13½	13½	
12⅝	7⅞	MonrEq .20	21	20	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	212	90	88¼	89⅝+	1½
110½	84¾	Mons pf 2.75		9	99	99	99 +	2
34¼	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	4	32½	32¼	32⅜	
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	62	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
23⅛	21¼	MontSt 1.80a		34	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	¼
10	7⅜	MONY .81e	12	27	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
55½	29¼	MooreMcC 1	5	89	46¼	45⅛	45½+	1

(Continued on next page.)

…W YORK, Sept. 7.—Cash … in primary markets as reg… … today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
…08		
Accra, lb.	1.27	Closed
…4 Santos, lb	1.45*	—
TILES		
…th 64-60 38½, yd	.08	—
…ALS		
Billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	—
Fdry. Phila. ton	210.18	—
Scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	83-84	—
…pot., lb.	26⅛-35	—
…elec. lb.	75⅝	—
…trails) lb	3.0892	—
…St L basis, lb	39-40	—
…N.Y. oz	4.400	—
…N.Y. oz	111.10	—
COMMODITY Indices		
…'s index (base 100 …31, 1931)	839.3	—

…nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
September 7, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	Low	Close	Prev.
8.90	8.99	8.75	8.81	8.66
9.80	9.80	9.48	n9.62	n9.41
10.20	10.33	10.05	10.10	10.25
10.35	10.57	10.30	10.45	10.62
10.44	10.70	10.36	10.54	10.70
10.63	10.79	10.60	10.63	n10.95
10.60	10.85	10.60	10.64	11.05

n—nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

179.0	179.0	179.0	b178.0	180.0

…les 1.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

113.50	114.85	112.50	114.70s	114.10
11.00	111.65	110.20	11.50s	111.10
104.75	105.70	104.60	105.50s	105.50
10.00	101.60	100.00	101.50s	101.20
97.75	97.75	97.75	97.75s	97.70
93.40	94.25	93.40	94.25s	94.15
88.50	89.10	88.50	89.10s	89.15

…les: 937.

…PPER (25,000 lbs)

68.70	69.80	68.70	70.30s	68.20
70.40	71.90	70.40	71.70s	69.60
71.20	72.30	71.20	72.30s	70.20

U.S. Commodity Prices

Mar	72.30	73.60	72.20	73.40s	71.40
May	73.50	74.50	73.50	74.50s	72.60
Jul	74.50	75.60	74.60	75.50s	73.60
Sep	75.50	76.10	75.50	76.50s	74.60

Sales estimated 5,321.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	4.86	.96	4.88	a4.90	4.82
Mar	5.62	5.73	5.62	a5.67	5.57
Apr	6.05	6.13	6.02	6.10	5.90
May	7.53	7.53	7.53	b7.56	7.55

Sales: 509.
b-bid; a-asked.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep	438.00	443.00	435.50	441.60s	426.80
Oct	438.70	438.70	438.70	442.60s	428.00
Dec	443.00	449.00	441.20	447.00s	432.50
Jan	447.00	450.80	444.00	448.90s	434.50
Mar	450.50	55.50	448.00	453.20s	439.10
May	453.50	459.90	453.50	457.80s	443.90
Jul	458.00	462.80	458.00	452.40s	448.70
Sep	463.50	465.80	463.00	467.10s	453.70
Dec	470.00	473.00	468.00	474.60s	461.60

Sales estimated 9,400.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	74.85	75.90	74.85	b75.90	73.90
Dec	74.50	75.82	74.40	b75.82	73.82
Mar	75.35	76.45	75.25	b76.45	74.45
May	75.50	76.85	75.50	76.85	74.85
Jul	74.90	76.25	74.90	b76.28	74.25
Oct	69.70	70.15	69.70	70.10	68.90
Dec	66.90	67.20	66.85	67.15	66.25

Sales 4,250.
b-bid

NEW YORK (AP) — American Stock

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	49.00	49.00	48.75	b48.85	b48.50
nov	50.40	50.40	50.10	50.05	49.85
Jan	51.40	51.50	51.25	51.35	b51.00
Mar	52.90	52.90	52.90	b52.60	b52.50
May	54.10	54.10	54.10	b54.10	54.85

Sales 175.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Oct	112.80	113.10	110.10	111.30s	107.60
Dec	113.50	114.00	110.30	11.80s	08.00
Feb	114.00	114.80	111.00	112.30s	108.50
Apr	114.70	115.00	111.40	113.00s	109.20
Jun	15.00	115.00	112.40	113.80s	110.00
Aug	113.50	113.50	113.50	114.60s	110.00
Oct	117.50	117.50	114.20	115.40s	111.60
Dec	117.40	117.40	114.50	116.20s	112.40

Sales: 2,160.
A—Asked B—Bid N—Nominal

CHICAGO FUTURES
September 7, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Sep	3.24½	3.32¼	3.24½	3.30½	3.19
Dec	3.36	3.44	3.35¾	3.42	3.32
Mar	3.48½	3.55¾	3.47½	3.53½	3.43¾
May	3.55	3.61¼	3.54	3.59	3.49
Jul	3.59	3.65½	3.58½	3.64	3.53

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.96	3.00¾	2.95½	3.00¾	2.90½
Dec	2.94¼	3.00¼	2.94¼	3.00¼	2.90
Mar	3.03	3.08¾	3.03	3.08¾	2.98½
May	3.07½	3.13½	3.07½	3.13½	3.03¼
Jul	3.08	3.15	3.08	3.14½	3.05
Sep	2.99	3.06½	2.99	3.06	2.97½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu.)

Sep	7.30	7.38	7.30	7.30	7.10
Nov	7.38½	7.384	7.38½	7.38½	7.17
Jan	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.26
Mar	7.49¾	7.49¾	7.49¾	7.49¾	7.30
May	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.31
Jul	7.49½	7.49½	7.49½	7.49½	7.30

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Sep	24.25	24.65	24.05	24.55	23.35
Oct	24.33	24.33	24.20	24.33	23.30
Dec	24.48	24.48	24.35	24.48	23.50
Jan	24.45	24.45	24.40	24.45	23.45
Mar	24.50	24.50	24.45	24.50	23.50
May	24.50	24.50	24.45	24.50	23.50
Jul	24.50	24.50	24.35	2.054	2.350

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Sep	205.00	211.50	205.00	211.50	199.00
Oct	208.00	210.50	207.50	210.50	200.5
Dec	21.00	212.30	209.80	212.30	202.50
Jan	211.00	213.30	211.80	213.30	203.50
Mar	212.50	214.00	212.00	214.00	203.50
May	212.50	214.30	212.50	214.30	204.50
Jul	214.00	214.80	213.50	214.80	204.50

SILVER (5,000 troyoz)

Sep	—	—	—	444.00	428.00
Oct	441.90	446.00	439.00	445.50	430.00
Nov	—	—	—	445.00	431.50
Dec	447.00	449.00	442.00	448.50	434.00
Feb	451.00	454.00	446.80	451.80	438.00
Apr	454.00	456.50	450.00	456.50	442.00
Jun	458.50	460.20	455.50	460.20	446.50
Aug	461.50	466.50	461.40	464.30	451.70
Oct	468.00	469.30	466.00	469.30	456.70
Dec	471.80	474.30	471.00	474.30	461.90
Feb	—	—	—	479.30	466.90

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	40.70	41.50	40.40	41.35	40.50
Dec	42.00	42.75	41.75	42.62	42.10
Feb	42.60	42.85	42.07	42.65	42.45
Apr	43.85	44.12	43.35	44.02	43.70
Jun	45.00	45.25	44.55	45.25	b44.95
Aug	44.97	45.40	44.65	a45.32	45.20
Oct	45.35	45.35	45.30	45.35	b45.35

Sales: Oct 4109; Dec 3112; Feb 1764; April 444; June 96; Aug 33; Oct 8.

Open interest: Oct 13405; Dec 10073; Feb 6414; April 2130; June 859; Aug 172; Oct 17.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	38.85	39.70	38.60	39.40	39.10
Dec	37.00	38.30	36.80	37.95	37.15
Feb	36.75	37.95	36.50	37.85	36.70
Apr	36.20	37.47	36.00	37.47	a36.15
Jun	38.75	40.20	38.65	40.20	b38.90
Jul	39.25	40.65	39.00	a40.60	39.15
Aug	38.20	39.40	38.00	a39.20	a38.00
Oct	37.00	38.00	36.90	a38.00	a36.80
Dec	37.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	b36.80

Sales: Oct 1855; Dec 1338; Feb 432; April 163; June 44; July 42; Aug 21; Oct 3; Dec 3.
Open interest: Oct 3123; Dec 2960; Feb 1228; April 717; June 311; July 293; Aug 83; Oct 13; Dec 2.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	63.70	64.25	63.70	63.80	63.30
Oct	62.85	63.50	62.85	62.90	62.90
Nov	63.80	64.50	63.80	b64.30	63.75
Dec	64.15	64.90	64.15	64.75	63.90
Jan	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50	n60.25
Feb	58.00	59.00	58.00	59.00	n58.00

Sales: Sep 105; Oct 45; Nov 74; Dec 162; Jan 1; Feb 5.
Open interest: Sep 641; Oct 644; Nov 931; Dec 1358; Jan 23; Feb 13.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	58.50	59.50	57.40	59.50	57.40
Mar	57.50	59.00	57.10	b59.00	56.85
May	58.40	59.82	57.95	b59.82	577.5
Jul	57.70	59.25	57.40	b59.25	a57.25
Aug	55.90	58.00	55.90	b57.80	a56.00

Sales: Feb 2178; March 264; May 92; July 16; Aug 18
Open interest: Feb 3720; March 1789; May 620; July 269; Aug 159.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

…	31.70
…Heiir	106.50
…bank	298
…bank	68.30
…	59.80
…	31.80
…ken	141.40
…	51.70
…ka-H	85
…sens	50
…	117
…ader	83.40
…ost	90
…s nre	28.60
…co	192.70
…ko	146
…d Dutch	125.50
…wer	118.60
…Ommer	209
…lach	121

Brussels

…ld	3,875
…-Lamb	1,830
…Ougrée	752
…rbel	5,920
…nno-Bi	1,665
…kan	3,445
…fina	4,540
…evaert	1,108
Générale	2,245
…y	2,375
…ieille	1,160

Frankfurt

…	88
F…	159.80
…r	128
…merzbk	180.50
…Gemm	96.20
…ler	347.40
…nag	158.50
…Bank	291.50
…dsbk	221
…hst	141.30
…Aktien	77
…ch	56
…sld	388
…hof	250
…	152.50
…nnsa	98.50
…nesmann	342.50
…lgesell	234
…ermann	90
…l new	154
…ring	339
…ens	278.50
…sen	122.50
…	123.70
…swagen	134

London

…-Am	2.35
…-Am co	22
…ay Bk	2.48
…ham Gr	3.40
…	1.06
…	1.15
…ter	1.80
Am Tob	2.58
Dyrg	0.59
Pet	5.90
…ah	0.38
…rySc	0.45
…tered	1.27
…tlds	1.17
…afoni	—
…er D	2.12
…a Rec	1.96
…lers	1.22½
…op	0.82
…stline	2.07
…	1.34
StGed	9.25
…	3.03
…o Gr	3.58
Gold Field	1.42
Gt U.S St	1.76
Guinness	1.80
Hawker-Sidd	3.94
Hudson Bay	13⅝
Imp Chem	3.24
Imps	0.74½
Mark&Sper	0.95
MetalBox	2.51
Nichols	0.67
Plessey	0.74
Rand Mines	1.56
Rank Org	1.44
Royal Dutch	38 7/16
R T Z	1.71
Shell	4.03
Thorn (A)	2.10
Tube Invest	3.18
Union Carb	2.15
Vickers	1.55
War L3½	25⅞
West Deep	6.10
West Driel	14.75
West Hold	11.75
West Min	1.82
Woolworth	0.56½
ZCI	0.25

Milan

Bastogi	1,068
Erba	2,130
Erc Marelli	
Fiat	1,621
Finsider	269.75
Generali	42,700
IFI	2,165
Italgas	743
Italsider	435.50
LaRinas	60.75
Montedis	423.50
Olivetti	1,215
Pirelli	1,203
Snia Visco	1,340
Toro	310

Paris

Air Liquide	342
Alimentaire	86.80
BSN	636
Carrefour	1,450
Cim Lafarge	196
Citroën	50.10
Cie Bancaire	238
CFP	106
CGE	286.90
CCF	102
Ferodo	406
Imétal	116.90
L'Oréal	914
Mach Bull	33.20
Michelin	1,330
Moët-Henn	325
Moulinex	230
Paribas	151.80
PUK	95.80
Penarroya	51.50
Perrier	109.70
Peugeot	251.20
Rh Poulenc	82.40
Sacilor	54
St Gobain	118
Suez	217.90
Télémécan	626
Thomson	186
Usinor	56.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,355
Boerhe	1,910
B Boveri	1,635
Ciba Geigy	1,408
Cr Suisse	2,675
Fischer	665
HofRochb	7,750
Nestlé	3,425
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	453
Sulzer	2,790
U.B. Suisse	3,350

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 7, 1976.
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Rucker Co	334,080	27¾	+6¼
Am Tel&Tel	205,400	59⅝—	¼
Shoulern Co	199,200	15⅛	
Tenneco	155,700	33⅛—	¼
Am Home	145,100	34¼+	⅜
Westgh El	141,800	17⅛+	¾
Dow Ch	139,900	47¼+	½
Clorox Co	138,200	12⅜—	⅛
Gulf Oil	137,800	28 +	⅜
Gibralt Fin	137,400	10⅛+	⅞
Gen Motors	134,600	68⅛+	¼
GenTel&El	127,000	30 +	⅛
East Kodak	120,600	97⅝+	2¼
FedNat Mtg	115,100	16⅝	
Norind PS	108,980	18 —	⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in million)	16.31	13.28
Advances	936	835
Declines	478	489
Unchanged	453	494
Total Issues	1867	1818
New 1976 highs	96	53
New 1976 lows	6	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	989.69	998.67	985.12	996.59+	7.48
20 Trn	220.32	221.67	217.95	220.28—	0.12
15 Util	94.58	95.67	94.23	95.25+	0.83
65 Stk	310.24	312.91	308.34	311.86+	1.73

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.87	116.36	117.59	+0.86
60 Utilities	30.16	49.42	50.03	+0.45
Transport	14.52	14.32	14.47	+0.05
Finance	12.16	11.99	12.09	+0.02
500 Stocks	105.31	103.93	105.03	+0.73

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.03	55.45	56.04	+0.39
Industrials	62.06	61.61	62.06	+0.45
Transportation	40.56	40.39	40.56	+0.08
Utilities	38.35	38.12	38.35	+0.26
Finance	54.95	54.69	54.95	+0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 3	107,019	235,787	696
Sept. 2	117,309	269,179	1,103
Sept. 1	108,458	263,316	1,291
Aug. 31	113,560	256,641	1,098
Aug. 30	111,042	247,711	1,204

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Syntex Corp	68,000	25⅞+	⅞
ImperOil A	48,900	21⅜+	⅛
Presley Co	42,100	10½—	⅞
Frigitronc	40,300	12⅜—	⅛
PGE 9.48pf	38,000	26¾+	½
Coachmn In	36,900	30⅝—	¼
Kaiser Ind	30,400	15⅞	
HoustOil M	29,700	60	+1
TotalPil wt	25,800	2 15/16	+7/16
Champ Ho	22,700	3⅞—	⅛
Approx final total		1,760,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,417,010	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
102.87	102.33	102.87	+.27

London Commodities

September 7, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
Oct	129.50	124.75	129 -129.25	125.25-125.50
Dec	142.50	135	141.75-142	135.10-135.20
Mar	—	—	146.75-147	143.50-143.75
May	150.75	145.25	150.50-151	147.50-147.75
Aug	154.75	150	154.75-154.80	152.75-152.95
Oct	—	—	159 -159.50	156.75-157
Dec	159.05	154.50	159.50-160.05	157.78-158

Lots: 5,004.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
Sep	1,470	1,460	1,462.50-1,468	1,470-1,474
Oct	1,467	1,449	1,444 -1,445	1,453-1,455
Mar	1,395	1,383	1,385 -1,386	1,398-1,399
May	1,354	1,342	1,343.50-1,345	1,358-1,359
Jul	1,324	1,313	1,314 -1,315	1,324-1,324.50
Sep	1,285	1,277	1,275 -1,278	1,287-1,289
Dec	1,217		1,215 -1,220	— - —

Lots: 2,811.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
Sep	1,628	1,595	1,627 -1,629	1,580-1,590
Nov	1,601	1,565	1,598 -1,599	1,555-1,556
Jan	1,598	1,542	1,576 -1,578	1,536-1,537
Mar	1,566	1,537	1,566 -1,570	1,528-1,531
May	1,562	1,537	1,561 -1,562	1,152-1,159
Jul	1,560	1,530	1,559 -1,561	1,520-1,523
Sep	1,550	1,540	1,550 -1,555	1,510-1,520

Lots: 2,456.

London Metals Market

September 7, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	856 - 866	846.50- 847.50
3 months	894.50- 895	877 - 877.50
Cathodes:	852 - 854	836 - 837
3 months	881 - 882	865 - 866
Tin: spot	4,560 -4,565	4,506 -4,512
3 months	4,665 -4,670	4,608 -4,609
Lead: spot	281 - 282	276 - 277
3 months	292 - 292.50	286.50- 286.70
Zinc: spot	417.50- 418	413 - 414
3 months	432.50- 433	429 - 429.50
Silver: spot	247.40- 247.80	245.50- 246
3 months	255.50- 255.60	253.10- 253.30

Paris Commodities

September 7, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch.
Oct	1,520	1,485	1,510-1,535	+51
Nov	1,540		1,530-1,550	+70
Dec	—	—	1,520-1,550	+35
Jan	—	—	1,510-1,560	+30
Mar	1,560	1,510	1,554-1,556	— 1
May	1,560	1,550	1,550-1,574	—10
Jul	—	—	— - —	—
Aug	—	—	1,535- —	—35
Oct	—	—	1,500- —	+30

Lots: 227.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch.
Sep	—	—	1,380-1,400	+20
Dec	1,251	1,246	1,241-1,242	—12
Mar	1,213	1,204	1,204-1,209	—12
May	—	—	— - —	—
Jul	—	—	— - —	—
Sep	—	—	— - —	—

Lots: 27.

We take pleasure in announcing that

RICHARD A. DEBS

has become a Managing Director of

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

and President of

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
Incorporated

effective September 1, 1976

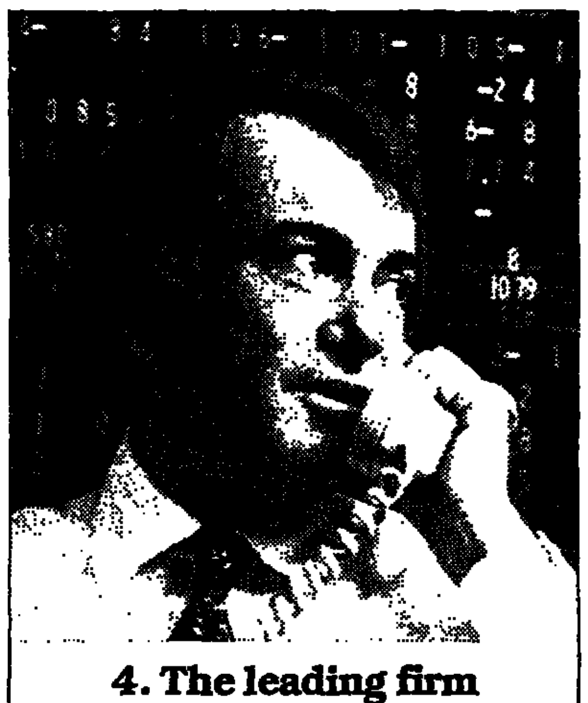
September 8, 1976 — *1251 Ave. of the Americas, New York, New York 10020*

What to expect from the leading U.S. government securities firm



1. The leading firm should offer direct access to primary money markets on a worldwide basis.

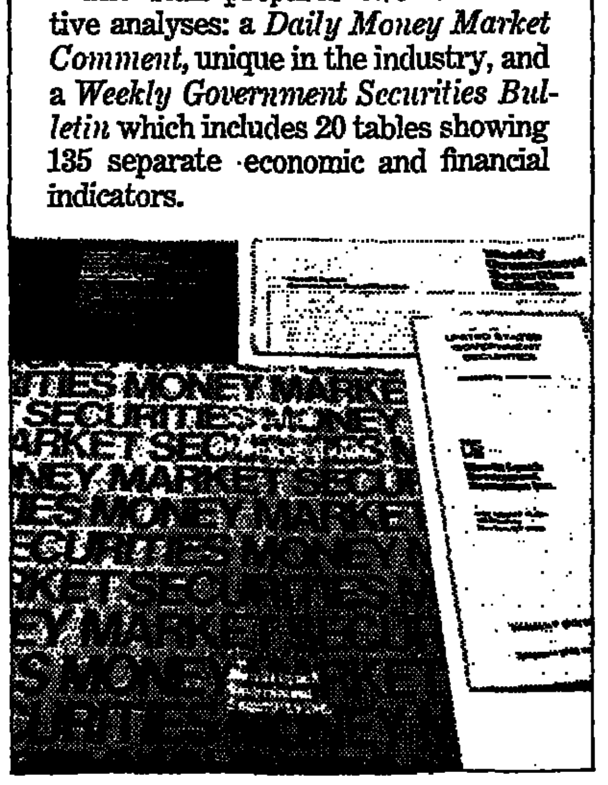
Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.



2. The leading firm shouldn't settle for anything less than full-time research.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has a staff of professionals whose only job is to study the government securities market and the many factors that affect it.

The staff prepares two authoritative analyses: a *Daily Money Market Comment*, unique in the industry, and a *Weekly Government Securities Bulletin* which includes 20 tables showing 135 separate economic and financial indicators.

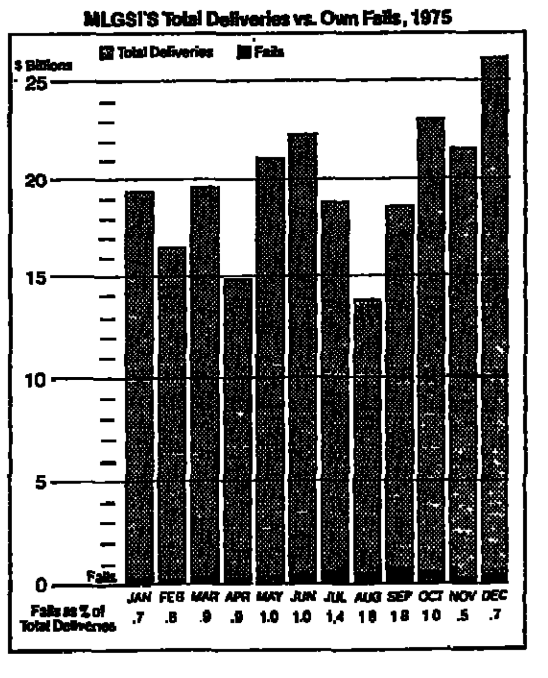


3. The leading firm shouldn't blink at mammoth trades or wince at small ones.

In a recent month, Merrill Lynch Government Securities handled trades as big as $400 million and as small as $1,000.

4. The leading firm should make firm bids in good markets and bad.

In a month that included a good market (April, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of $1.5 billion. Even when things got tough (May, 1976), the figure was still impressive—$1.2 billion.



5. The leading firm should have a first-class clearing operation.

At Merrill Lynch Government Securities, the approach is to *avoid* problems, rather than trying to solve them after something goes wrong.

Result: In 1975 less than 1 percent of the firm's trades failed because of its own late payment or late delivery.

The leading firm should do all these things. Not just a few. This firm does.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch International & Co.,
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. & Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd.
are members of the Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. group of companies.

Branches and subsidiaries and affiliates in: Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Panama City, Paris, Rome, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

Joint venture in Tehran—Iran Financial Services Co.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 7

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chrge prev Close
64½	52¼	Morgan 1.80	11	202	55½	55⅛	55¼—	½
26⅝	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	17	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅜
12	10⅛	MorseSh .30	4	90	12	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
4¼	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13¾	MorNor .88		84	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
59	41¼	Motorola .70	25	78	54	53⅛	53⅝—	¼
44⅝	30¾	MtFuel 2	11	21	41	40¾	40⅞—	¼
23⅞	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	12	23¾	23½	23¾+	¼
11¼	7	Mumford .40	6	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
7½	5¼	Mumfd pf .40		20	6½	6½	6½	
20	14¼	Munsng 1.08	8	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅜
23⅝	16⅝	MurphC 1.20	7	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
25¼	16⅝	MurpOil .60	6	44	21½	21	21½+	⅛
21¼	12¾	MurryOh 1.20	7	4	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
16½	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
10	7	MyersL .40		x12	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
		N						
36½	23⅝	NCRCp .72	15	851	35½	34¾	35½+	⅝
22⅛	12⅞	NLInd 1	10	456	20¾	19¾	19⅞—	⅞
23⅝	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	633	23⅞	23	23⅛—	⅜
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	68	8	7¾	7⅞	
44⅜	35⅛	Nabisco 2.40	10	134	44	43	44 +	⅞
35½	30	NalcoCh .80	17	33	32⅞	32½	32⅞+	⅜
15⅝	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	7	18	11¼	10⅞	11	
18	10¼	NashuaC .60	15	47	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅝
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	24	89	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
16⅝	11⅞	NAvia .77e		18	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
16½	10½	NatCan .57	6	85	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
43¼	21	NtlChem .40	15	94	24⅜	23⅝	23¾—	⅝
9½	5⅜	NatCity Lin.15e	/	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
52¼	39⅞	NatDet 2.72	6	1	50½	50½	50½+	⅛
27½	16¼	NatDist 1.40	8	70	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
25⅝	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	6	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
25¼	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
17	11½	NatGyp 1.05	9	58	14⅞	14½	14⅝+	⅛
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		93	4	3⅝	4	
11⅝	6½	NatInd .30	3	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14⅝	11⅞	NtInd pf 1.25		34	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
20⅝	14⅛	NMedCare .03e	11	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
14	7⅝	NMedE .32	6	68	12	11¾	11⅞+	¼
18¼	15½	NMineSv .50	9	14	17¾	17¾	17⅝	
52½	43⅛	NatPrsto 2	9	104	54¼	53	54 +	1⅜
55⅜	32	Nat Semicn	26	939	36¾	35½	35¾+	⅞
14½	9⅝	NSvcInd .78	8	26	12⅞	12½	12¾+	⅛
18	12½	NStand .96	7	4	16⅛	16	16 —	¼
56¾	44¼	NStarch .88	14	2	49½	49¼	49¼—	½
52¼	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	13	60	45¼	44⅞	45⅛+	¼
5⅝	3½	Nat Tea		3	3⅝	3¾	3¾—	⅛
31	22½	Natoma 1.40	/	64	25¾	25½	25¾	
20	15½	Neptune .60	8	7	17	16⅞	17	
21⅞	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	77	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	½
24½	21⅜	NevP pf 2.30		z80	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
22⅛	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	53	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
15¼	12¾	NEnGE 1.32	8	10	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		7	29½	29⅝	29½+	¼
31½	25¼	NEngT 2.36	12	15	31	30¾	31	
28½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	89	27⅝	27¼	27½	
97	85	NYSE pf8.80		z150	94	94	94 —	¾
24⅝	21	NYSE pf2.12		1	24	24	24 +	¼
15⅝	11	Newhall .46	10	142	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	15	113	26	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	80	80	80 +	1
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	7	140	13¾	12⅞	13¼+	⅛
39	31¼	NiaMpf 3.40		z50	35	35	35	
39¼	33¼	NiaMpf 3.60		z100	37	37	37 +	¼
52½	44¾	NiaMpf 4.85		z20	51	51	51 —	1
114½	104	NIM pf 11.75		z1840	114	114	114	
108⅛	95⅜	NiMpf 10.60		z100	107¼	107¼	107¼—	¼
14	11¼	NiagShre .95e		11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
27	22¼	Nicor 2.12	8	77	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
89¼	63⅝	NorflkWn 5.28	8	220	88¾	87⅛	87⅝—	1⅛
19⅞	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	13	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
45⅝	22¼	Norris 1.60	6	24	37½	37⅜	37½—	⅛
49¼	33	NoACoa .90	8	2	40	40	40 —	¼
8¼	3½	NoAmMt .60e		68	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
33⅜	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	8	26	30½	29⅞	30½+	½
4⅛	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	6	38	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅛	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	299	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
19⅝	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	1074	18⅝	18	18⅝	
53	33⅝	NorNGs 2.08	7	100	44¼	43¾	44	
28½	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	285	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
118	107½	NSP pf 10.36		z100	114½	114½	114½+	1
42¼	25	NorTel .60	14	12	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜+	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	22	5	4	4	4	
45	22⅝	Northrc 1.40	7	21	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛—	¼
69½		Nrthp pf1.45		5	62	62	62 +	½
36¼	23	NwstAirl .45	15	289	31¼	30¾	31⅛	
55⅛	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	11	40	52½	51¾	52½+	1½
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	11	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr cf 2	5	2	27½	27¼	27¼	
49⅜	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	63	48	47⅜	47⅞	
25⅛	14½	Nwstind wt		8	25	24⅜	24⅞—	⅛
26⅞	24⅝	NwtP pf 2.50		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
12¾	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	20	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
37⅞	25¼	Norton 1.70	8	15	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜—	½
24¾	17⅝	NorSim .60	11	189	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		4	47	47	47 —	½
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	30	24¾	24½	24½—	⅜
		O						
14¼	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	14	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
12¼	7¼	OakInd .40	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15⅝	12⅛	OakiteP .92	8	74	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
19⅝	13½	OccidPet 1	11	601	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	⅛
9	5⅞	OccidPet wt		16	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
32¼	26¼	OccIP pf2.16		3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜+	⅜
62¼	46	OccIP pf3.60		20	59½	58⅝	59 +	½
61	47¼	OccidPf pf 4		7	58½	58⅜	58½—	⅛
25⅝	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		51	25⅛	24¾	24¾—	⅜
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	4	54	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16⅞	OhioEd 1.66	9	182	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
51½	44¾	OhEd pf 4.40		z320	49	48½	48½—	1½
111½	102¼	OhE pf 10.48		z90	107	106½	107 +	½
111	103	OhE pf 10.76		z150	108¾	108	108 —	¾
125	112	OhP pfA 14		z390	124½	124	124½+	1½
125½	116	OhPw pf 14		z40	124	124	124	
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	11	149	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
30½	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	18	28⅜	28	28⅛—	⅛
45¼	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	7	13	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜—	⅛
35⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	33	32	31⅜	31⅜—	⅛
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	21	11⅜	11	11⅜+	⅜
15⅝	9	Oneida .76	6	7	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.28	8	20	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
15⅝	8⅝	Orange .18b	8	173	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	⅛
35½	25⅝	OutMar 1.40	8	27	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	¼
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	5	7	15¼	15	15	
19⅝	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	7	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	10	24	52¾	52½	52⅝+	¼
63¼	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	8	99	56⅛	55⅜	55⅜—	⅝
		P - Q						
7⅞	5⅜	PNBMR .40	21	/	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
53½	35	PPGInd 2	8	96	51⅞	50⅜	51⅜+	⅜
14¼	12½	PacAS 1.24		37	14⅛	13⅞	14	
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88		1015	22	21⅝	21¾	
18⅝	16⅜	PacLtg 1.68	9	99	18⅝	16½	18⅝+	⅛
33⅜	26⅜	PacLm 1.20	16	35	31	30	31 +	1
33¼	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	9	41	27¾	27¾	27¾	
22½	20	PacPw 1.70	10	18	22	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅛	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	75	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z100	75	74½	74½—	¾
9⅝	8⅞	PacTin .80	8	1	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	27	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17½	12½	PalW pf 1.50		1	14	14	14 +	¼
9½	4⅝	PalmBc .30	5	140	8⅛	7½	7⅞+	¼
8½	4⅝	Pamida .12	(	55	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅝	5⅛	PanAm Air		362	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
40⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	6	839	38⅝	38⅝	38½+	¼
15⅝	8	Paprcft .66b	8	31	14¼	14	14¼+	⅜
16¼	12½	PargasInc 1	11	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
32½	17⅝	ParkerDrl .05e		41	31½	30⅝	31¼+	
16⅞	11⅝	ParkPen .40	9	3	15⅝	15½	15½	
14¼	7⅛	PatrkP .861	7	61	11¾	11⅛	11¾+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Paytsnw .40	8	6	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	PeabGa .16	11	21	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
60⅝	48	Penney 1.28	16	127	52¾	52½	52⅝—	¼
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	8	66	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z20	50¼	50¼	50¼	½
98½	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z120	93½	92½	93½+	¼
92	80¼	PaPL pf 8.40		z50	89	89	89 +	
103½	100	PaPL pf 9.24		211	102½	99¼	102½+	2¼
129	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z40	124½	124½	124½+	
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	15	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
34¾	19⅝	Pennzol .32	9	174	31⅝	31¼	31½+	⅜
45	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	40¼	40¼	40¼+	¼
10⅛	5⅜	PeopDrg .20	14	15	9⅞	9½	9¾+	⅛
39⅝	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	148	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
85⅝	69⅝	PepsiCo 2	17	133	85½	84½	85	
27½	18⅝	PerkElm .30	20	341	22¼	21⅝	22¼+	½
30⅝	23⅝	Petinc 1.60	8	9	29¼	29⅛	29¼—	¼
16⅝	11½	PeterP .80a	10	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
60	63⅝	PetrleSt 1.60	16	56	68½	68⅛	68½	
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	58	23¼	22⅝	23 +	½
50	42½	Petrol pf1.37		1	45	45	45 +	1⅜
30	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		9	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+	⅜
31	25½	Pfizer .88	13	336	28½	28	28⅛—	⅛
45⅜	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	17	60	42	41⅝	41⅞+	⅛
17⅝	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	116	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
100¼	95	PhlE pf 9.52		z30	100¼	100¼	100¼+	¾
82¾	69⅞	PhilE pf 7.80		z3440	81	80	80	
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	6	36	13	12⅞	13	
59½	49¾	PhilMorr 1.30	14	x358	57⅞	57½	57⅝	
8¼	3¼	Philips Ind		36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
13	6½	Philipind pf		1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	¼
64¾	49½	PhilPet 1.80	12	165	59	58½	59 +	¼
12⅝	7⅝	PhilVnH .60	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
23⅝	14¼	Pickwick .32	;	6	18⅝	18½	18½—	¼
17¾	16	PiedNG 1.44	7	6	16⅝	16¼	16¼+	¼
8⅛	4½	Pier1 Imprt		39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
44¼	33¼	Pillsbury 1	15	46	41⅛	40½	40⅝—	⅜
25⅞	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	9	12	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
18	12½	PitneyB .68	7	138	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
23⅜	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	7	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	286	38	37½	38 —	⅛
31⅝	20⅜	PizzaHt .06e	12	42	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝+	⅛
4⅜	3	Plan Resrch	8	41	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
16⅛	11½	Plessey .85e	9	2	12½	12½	12½—	¼
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	43	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
45⅛	31¼	Polaroid .50	19	479	40	39⅝	39⅝+	¼
14	7⅝	Ponderosa .14		228	8	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
22⅞	15⅝	PopeTal .70	10	8	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
23	17⅜	Portec .80	10	15	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	¼
20¼	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	7	47	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
114	102	PoG pf 11.50		z100	114½	114	114	
28	26½	PortG pf2.60		5	28	28	28 +	⅛
65	43⅛	Potltch 1.50	1	18	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛+	¼
14¼	11¾	PotmEl 1.16	10	183	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
39⅝	33	PotEl pf 2.44		1	39	39	39 +	1¼
58	57⅝	PotEl pf 5.46		z200	57	56	57 +	1⅜
58	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z190	57	56⅛	57	
15	10⅞	Premier .40	h	13	12½	12⅜	12½—	⅛
16½	14⅛	Premr pt .90		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	20	183	95⅛	94⅜	94⅞—	⅜
12⅝	8½	ProdRsh .40	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	6	20	37⅞	36¼	37⅛+	1⅛
17⅜	14½	PSvCol 1.30	9	260	16⅞	16⅛	16½+	¼
28½	23⅝	PSvcIn 1.92	10	131	29⅞	28⅝	29 +	½
109	103⅞	PSInd pf9.44		z20	107¼	107¼	107¼—	¼
21¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	c	27	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
29½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z100	28½	28½	28½	
21⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.44	,	64	21¼	21½	21¼+	⅛
21⅞	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	8	226	21	20⅝	21	
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
45⅛	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z1300	46⅛	45½	46⅛+	1⅛
47¼	40	PSEG pf4 18		z1050	47¼	46	47¼+	1¼
74	66	PSEG pf6 60		z10	73	73	73	
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		19	27½	27	27½+	½
103	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z320	120½	120	120 —	¼
85⅝	75	PSEG pf7.70		z3070	85⅝	84⅜	85⅝—	⅛
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z100	86½	86½	86½	
90	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z100	87½	87½	87½+	½
104	94	PSEG pf9.62		z200	104	103¾	104 +	¾
45½	25¼	Purolr 1.08	8	49	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	8	19	29⅝	29¼	29½+	¼
36⅝	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	11	21	37⅜	37¼	37¼+	⅛
17⅞	14¼	PurexpC 1.08	9	148	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
6⅛	2⅝	Puritn Fash	5	221	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	¼
28⅝	22½	QuakOat .84	11	98	25¼	24⅞	24½—	⅜
20¼	15	QuakStO .78	11	74	15⅝	15⅛	15¼—	¼
7½	5⅝	Questor .01r	10	51	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		R						
71¼	57	RCAcvpf 4		15	70	70	70	
53⅝	45½	RalstonPu 1	16	87	52	51½	51¾	
14⅝	7	Rancoln .64	13	26	14⅝	13⅝	10⅝—	⅜
35⅛	18⅞	RCA 1	14	x291	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	
45½	38¼	RCApf 3.50		z100	44⅛	44½	44½—	1
26	18⅝	Rep Irpf2.25		2	22¾	22¾	22¾+	¼
30⅝	24¼	RapAm pf 3		1	27½	27½	27½+	¼
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50b	6	12	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Raymind .68	7	17	23⅝	23	23	
66⅛	44⅝	Raytheon 1.20	12	104	62	61	61⅞+	⅞
23	16½	ReadBat .60	4	69	17⅞	17⅝	17¾+	¼
16¼	10	ReeceCp .74	11	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
34	22	Reeves 2	7	10	31	31	31 —	¼
19⅝	11⅜	ReichCh .74	8	27	19½	19½	19½	
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
33⅜	18	RelianEl 1.16	12	66	33⅜	32⅞	33¼+	⅜
94	51½	Relian pf 2		3	92	92	92 +	1
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		53	17¼	16⅝	17⅛+	⅜
31	12	RelGrp pfB		17	29½	29½	29½	
21¼	8½	RelGrp pfC		34	21⅞	21⅜	21¾+	¼
9⅜	6⅝	Republic Co	11	28	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
18½	9	RepFinS .80	8	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
3⅝	:	RepMtg nv		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
48⅝	27⅛	RepAtl 1.60	11	190	35½	35⅛	35½+	⅜
13⅞	7⅜	ResrvOil .16	9	174	12⅛	11¾	12 —	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Revco DS.22	16	58	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	½
12¼	7⅝	Rever Copp		23	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
88⅝	69⅝	Revlon 1.60	18	167	87⅛	86⅝	86⅞+	⅜
9⅝	3⅞	Rexham .32	8	68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	48	34⅜	34	34¼+	⅛
58½	32⅞	Rexn pf 2.36		1	50¼	50¼	50¼	⅜
68¼	55	Reynln 3.08	8	245	60⅛	59⅝	59⅞+	⅛
42⅛	22½	ReynMet 1.20	9	204	41⅝	41¼	41½—	⅝
15⅜	9⅜	ReynSe .40a	7	56	11⅝	11¼	11½+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Richarosn	10	12	13½	13¼	13¼	
26¼	21⅛	RichMer .70	12	123	25⅜	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
21⅜	10½	Richmnd .80	16	843	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
20¼	14⅞	RiegelTex 1.16	4	10	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
24⅝	15	RioGran .78	6	6	20½	20	20	
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf .80		43	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
28⅜	14½	RiteAid .24	13	59	16⅝	16¼	16⅛—	⅜
23½	13⅝	Robshaw .90	9	18	20½	20	20¼	
27¼	2	Robrtsn 1.50	4	18	23	22⅝	22¾+	¼
12⅝	9½	Robins .28a	9	51	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
18	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	35	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
15⅛	12⅜	RochTel .88	8	89	13½	13⅜	13½	
13½	10¼	Rockowr .64	6	11	12⅛	12	12	
33½	20	Rockwlnt 2	9	65	28⅜	28¼	28⅜+	⅜
8	57	Rkint pf 4.75		1	69½	69½	69½	
76¼	50	RohmH 1.28	21	43	54½	54¼	54¼—	⅛
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		20	6	5⅞	5⅞	
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	1	3	24⅛	24	24 —	½
6	4	Ronson Cp		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
28⅝	16⅜	Roper 1.20	6	25	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
25	17	RorerA .94	11	680	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
31½	18¼	Rosario .40b	10	59	23	22⅝	23 +	⅜
36⅝	22⅝	Rowan .28	5	22	33¾	33	33⅜+	⅜
23⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .88	9	8	17⅛	17	17⅛	
50⅛	41⅜	RoylD 3.26e	5	377	47⅜	47½	47⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	RoylInd 10e	6	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
29⅞	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	32	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
24½	16⅝	Rucker .28	7	3042	28⅛	27	27⅞+	6½
14⅜	8	RussTog .76	6	44	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15	7	Ryder Sys	10	285	14⅝	13⅞	14 +	⅛
		S						
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	13	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19⅝	11½	SCMCp .80	6	34	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝+	¼
14⅞	8¾	SOSCon .40	7	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
47¼	45	SabineR .60	11	4	44	44	44 —	⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind.63e	10	48	4½	4⅛	4⅝	
48⅝	39⅛	SafewySt 2	8	145	42½	42⅛	42½+	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	8	9	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	12	72	40	39⅜	39⅝	
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
39	23⅝	StLSaF 2.50	10	29	39	38½	39 +	¼
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		46	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞/	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	97	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛+	⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Salant .24b	5	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14¼	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	70	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅞	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	11	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
40⅛	36⅝	SFeInd 1.80	8	49	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜—	¼
11⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf.58		6	10⅛	10	10 +	¼
36	28⅝	SanFeInt .60	10	72	35⅜	35	35½—	⅛
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	7	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
4½	3¼	Saul RlEst		43	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
6⅜	3½	SavA Stop	32	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11¼	6½	SavOnDr .28	8	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9¼	8	SavEIP .50e	4	30	9	9	9 +	⅛
12⅝	!	SavEl pf1.28		7	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
16½	6⅞	SavinB Mch	11	34	15⅝	14⅞	15 —	⅜
8½	3⅝	Saxon Ind	7	84	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
18⅝		Schaefer cp		54	9⅝	9½	9½	
60⅛	47½	ScheringPl	20	185	53⅜	53¼	53⅜+	⅜
24	16¾	SchlitzBr .68	11	66	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
96½	70	Schlumb .88	21	225	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	
16⅛	11½	SCOAIn .70	5	43	12⅛	12¼	12¼—	⅛
7¼	5	ScotLad .36	20	19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	¼
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	11	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
19⅝	13½	ScottFor .84	6	17	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅜
24⅝	14¼	ScottPap .76	9	671	19⅝	19⅜	19½+	⅛
18⅝	7	Scottys .16	13	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1		12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
44⅛	29½	Scovil pf2.50		1	42	42	42 —	½
71	4⅝	ScudDuoVt	14	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
39	14½	SeaCont .50	5	78	36½	36	36¼	
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	57	29⅝	29	29⅝+	¾
6⅝	3⅛	SeaoWA .221		23	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
31⅝	22	Seagram .88	11	29	23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
7⅝	4⅞	Seagrv .86e	6	4	7	6⅝	7 +	¼
2.		SeaIdPw .88	8	5	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
13	12⅝	SearleG .52	9	388	13	12⅝	12⅝	
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	19	653	69½	68⅝	69½+	1
7½	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	15	75	7¼	7	7¼/	⅛
35⅛	26	Sedcoinc .18	7	14	29	28⅜	29 +	¼
6⅛	4½	SvcCplnt .20	4	76	¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .76	6	25	14½	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Shakspre .32	;	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
18½	13¼	Shapell .10	6	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
70½	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	100	70⅝	70	70½+	¾
33⅛	27⅜	ShellT 1.01e	6	1	28½	28½	28½	
14½	11⅛	ShellrG .60	4	23	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		4	28⅛	28	28	
51¼	39⅝	ShellGl pf 3		2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	1
41⅝	33¼	SherwW 2.28	14	8	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	⅛
12⅛	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	28	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
24⅛	15⅜	Signa 1b	12	196	22⅜	21⅜	22 +	½
41⅜	32	SignodeCp 1.20	14	21	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛+	⅛
9⅜	5	SimPrec .14	9	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24½	15	Simm .98a	11	11	19¼	19	19¼+	¼
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	12	228	12½	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
26	8⅜	Singer Co		189	21⅝	21¼	21¼—	¼
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		28	41½	40⅞	41 —	⅜
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	11	3	22⅛	22¼	22¼—	½
114⅜	64	Skelly 1.60a	12	7	112	111½	111½+	⅛
22½	15⅝	Skyline .32	27	47	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
18	9⅝	SmithAO .80	73	57	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
41¼	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	18	36½	36⅛	36½+	⅛
78⅛	58½	SmithKline 2	17	173	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞—	⅜
19⅞	15	SmithT .50	6	12	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
20	15½	Smucker .80	7	2	16½	16½	16½+	¼
18⅝	11	SolaBas .80	5	48	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
6⅝	3	Sonesta Int	10	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	29	190	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
35⅝	27⅛	SooLin 2.45a	6	11	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
18¼	15⅜	SCarEG 1.32	9	75	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	29½	29½	29½+	⅛
13⅜	9⅛	Southdwn .60	6	33	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞/	⅛
25¼	21⅜	Sdwn pt 1.80		2	24½	24¼	24½+	¼
14⅝	9¼	SoestBk .40b	10	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7	4	SoeasPS .871	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
21⅞	18¼	SoCalE 1.68	7	517	21⅞	21¼	21⅝+	½
16¼	13⅝	SouthCo 1.40	C	1824	15⅛	15	15⅛	
38⅛	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	7	38	37⅜	38	
53⅜	48¼	SoNRes 1.85	7	39	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛—	⅜
38½	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 2	9	13	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜+	⅛
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	45	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛—	⅛
62¼	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	31	59½	59	59 —	⅜
6½	5½	SouRy pf .50		5	6	6	6	
383	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	23	37¼	37¼	37¼	
26⅝	2.	Southind .50	12	77	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
74¼	48⅛	SouRoy 1.20	14	29	63⅝	63⅛	63½—	½
24¾	20⅞	SwstBnksh .96	9	28	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	29	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
25⅝	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
13⅝	11¼	SwPbSv .98	6	277	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	⅜
14⅜	11⅞	SprinFo	6	31	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Sparton .40	5	2	9	9	9 +	¼
16⅝	18	SperryHut 1	7	8	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
37	31	SprryHpf 3		1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞+	⅜
15	5⅛	Sprague El		26	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
15⅛	10¼	SpringM .75	9	8	11⅝	11½	11½—	
29⅞	20⅜	SquarD 1.10	16	9	27⅝	27	27¼+	¼
38⅝	28½	Squibb .90	14	78	31⅞	31⅜	31½+	⅛
31⅞	19⅝	StaleyMfg	5	25	21⅝	21⅜	21½—	⅛
40⅝	32⅝	StBrand 1.28	13	119	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
39¼	29½	StdOilCl 2.20	8	664	37⅜	37⅛	37½	
54⅝	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	9	283	52½	51⅞	52⅛+	¼
79⅛	61⅛	SOilOh 1.36	20	352	69⅜	68	68⅝+	1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SdPress .40		47	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	½
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	33	29	6⅛	6	6	
16½	9⅛	Standex .75	7	21	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
33⅜	21	StanWk 1.12	9	10	29	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
10⅜	6⅛	Stanray .60	10	6	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	StaMut Inv		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
48⅛	41⅛	StaufChm 1.44	9	321	45⅝	45	45⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6¼	Sterchl .48	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	213	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .111	6	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15	11½	Sterndnt .40	6	26	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	⅜
25⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	5	48	19⅜	19⅛	19½	
34⅛	23⅜	StewWa 1.86	8	14	32⅞	32¼	32½—	⅜
25⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	8	x18	20⅛	20¼	20¼	
14	10⅜	StokVC pf 1		y100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	1
63⅜	48¼	StoneW 2.50	6	7	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
15⅜	12⅛	Son Con.56	5	41	16	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
21	15⅛	SopShop	1	5	28	16	15⅝—	⅛
31½	15⅝	SorrBdg 1	11	17	31	30⅝	31	
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	166	12⅝	11⅜	12¼+	⅜
31½	15⅝	StorerBdg 1	11	17	31	30⅝	31	
16⅛	10¼	StridRite .80	7	6	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
40	37¼	StudWor pf1.32	5	244	40⅝	40	40¼+	¼
6½	3⅝	SuaveShoe .03e	5	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
20⅛	14⅜	SubPrG 1.08	7	4	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
25⅜	11¼	SunChm .40	7	x5	23½	22⅞	23	
39⅝	26⅜	SunCo 1.43	6	81	37	36⅝	37 +	⅛
42⅛	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		168	39⅞	39	39⅞+	⅜
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1.08	10	35	24	24	24	
37¼	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	16	33½	33	33⅛+	½
51¼	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		2	50	50	50 +	¼
10⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	19	64	10½	10¼	10½+	⅜
19⅛	18	SuperVal .66	9	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	16	6	186	185	186 +	1
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	5	20	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
40¼	16	Superscpe	7	40	22¾	22½	22⅝+	⅛
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
19½	10⅝	Swank 1	7	30	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
22⅛	16⅜	Sybron .84	9	31	20⅛	19⅝	20¼+	⅜
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		8	38	37¾	38 +	⅜
7⅛	4½	Systron Don		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		T						
16¼	12½	Ticor 1	13	83	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	TRE Corp		30	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
39½	25⅛	TRWIn 1.40	10	58	35½	35	35⅛+	⅛
86⅝	63⅝	TRW pf 4.40		5	81½	81½	81½—	⅛
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		2	73	73	73 —	⅛
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	7	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅛
8	1⅞	Talcott Nat		23	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11	6⅝	Talley .60	5	88	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	TalleypfB 1		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19	15⅛	TampEl 1.12	8	444	19⅛	18⅝	19¼+	½
47⅝	36½	Tandy Corp	9	168	32⅝	32¼	32⅝+	⅜
21¼	13½	Tandycrft	7	82	15⅞	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
12⅛	5⅞	Tappan .20	22	6	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
49⅝	18	Technicr .15	17	23	41⅞	41⅛	41½—	
7	4⅞	Technicolr		30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	
19½	9⅝	Technicon	12	17	12	11⅝	12 +	⅜
67⅝	44¼	Tektronx .24	17	8	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝—	
10⅜	5¼	Telecor .30	7	5	7⅝	7½	7½	
80½	22½	Teledn 1.45t	8	120	70½	69½	70½+	½
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		7	114½	111½	111½—	1¼
14¼	9	Teleprmpt		65	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	28	3	3	3	
34¼	26	Tennco 1.88	8	1425	33½	33¼	33½+	⅛
126	97½	Tennc pf5.50		31	123⅝	123	123⅝+	⅝
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	115	16⅛	15	16⅛	
31⅝	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		24	27	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
28⅛	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	874	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
43½	34½	TexComm 1	12	14	38½	38¼	38⅜+	¼
39⅝	28⅞	TexEastn 1.85	8	87	39⅜	35	35 —	⅛
25⅛	24⅝	TxET pf 2.40		5	26½	26½	26½	
30¼	27¼	TxET pf 2.87		4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
45⅝	29	TexGesTr 2	8	65	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
16⅛	11⅞	Texasind 1b	10	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
129⅝	83½	TexInst 1	32	218	113⅜	111	113⅜+	1⅜
8¼	5¼	Texas Inh	14	133	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
24⅛	13½	TexOGs .22e	9	48	21⅞	21¼	21⅜—	
25⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	23	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
22¼	17	TebUtil 1.32	10	402	20⅝	19⅞	20	
37⅞	28	Texsgtf 1.20	11	40	35	34⅜	35 +	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Texfi Ind		18	4	3⅞	3⅞—	
31⅝	20⅝	Textron 1.20	10	472	29⅝	29¼	29⅝—	
37¼	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		2	34¼	34	34⅛—	
19⅝	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	25	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
43	33	ThomBet .88	20	30	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝+	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomin .40b	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
13⅝	7⅝	ThomJW .50	9	24	10⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	26	7⅝	7⅜	7⅛+	⅛
19½	13¼	TigerInt .40	8	73	15⅛	15⅝	16¼+	⅛
60⅛	57⅝	TimeInc 2.30	12	63	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
32⅝	32½	TimeInc wi		1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
23⅜	18⅝	TimeMir .60	16	23	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅛
59⅝	36¾	Timkn 2.70a	10	5	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝+	⅛
15¼	9½	Tish Rlty		7	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	7½	Todd Shipyd		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
25¼	21⅞	TolEdis 2.12	8	62	24⅞	24½	24½—	
16¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	30	13¾	13½	13⅝—	
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
14⅛	4⅞	Tracor .20	7	1	11	11	11	
28⅝	19½	TraneCo .96	8	32	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅝
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.76	7	40	33¾	33½	33¾+	⅜
16⅝	7½	TransW Air		482	11½	11	11¼—	⅝
19¼	14¼	TWApf 2		5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Transam .62	10	717	10½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
21	20⅛	TranInc 1.92		57	22¼	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
15	8½	Transco .80	7	210	15	14⅜	14⅞	
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	9	4	11⅝	11⅜	11½+	⅛
12	6⅝	TranOhF .20	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	41	20⅝	19¾	19⅞—	⅛
37¼	25	Travirs 1.08	12	187	36⅝	36½	36⅝—	⅛
44	32¼	Travelr pf 4		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52a		64	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
32¼	29¼	TriRn pf 2.50		1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
15½	10⅝	TrianInd .90	26	9	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
10½	6½	Triang Pac		10	11	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
20⅝	15⅛	Trinityind .56	5	49	20	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	14	43	25⅞	25½	25⅝—	
14⅝	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	x163	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	11	67	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	9	8	10½	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
21⅛	16	Tyler Corp.50	6	21	19	18¾	19 +	⅜
		U						
29⅞	21¼	UALInc .40		162	26	25⅝	25⅝—	
16⅞	13⅛	UGICp .40	7	9	16⅛	14	16⅛—	
29⅝	27	UGI pf 2.75		z150	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	
15⅜	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	12	10⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	10	UOP .70a		50	14⅝	14	14½+	
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.48	4	16	30⅝	30½	30⅝+	
25⅛	20¼	UARCO 1.30	7	5	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	
11⅝	7⅝	Unarco .40	5	2	10½	10½	10½	
10⅝	3⅝	UnBancp .84	10	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
67⅝	59⅝	UCamp 1.60	13	186	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	
76⅝	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	10	165	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛+	
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	29	81	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅝	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	189	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z210	49	48⅛	48⅛—	
29⅝	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	
89	76	UnEl pf 8		3	86	85½	86 +	
4	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
53⅝	40⅝	UnOCal 2.40	6	117	50⅛	50	50	
71	58½	UOCa pf2.50		8	64⅝	64⅜	64½+	
83	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	53	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝+	
16¼	13½	UnPac pf .47		1	15½	15½	15½+	
2⅛	1⅜	Uniona Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	19	190	9⅛	8⅞	9	
82⅝	71	Uniryl pf 8		z40	79	79	79 +	
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands		33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9½	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅝	14	UnEnRes 1.32	4	46	22	21⅝	21⅝—	
10½	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	157	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
13⅛	7¼	Un Guarnty	19	35	11	10⅝	10⅝—	
25½	22⅛	UIllum 2.32	7	16	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	
19⅝	9⅝	UnitInd .68	7	84	19	17⅝	18⅝+	1
11⅝	6⅝	UnitIn pf .42		30	11	10⅝	11 +	
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12¼	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	7	17	11⅛	11⅛	11½+	
18⅝	11½	UnitMM .80		12	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	
41⅝	15⅝	Un Nucir	15	140	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛—	
3¼	1⅜	UnitPk Min	300	3	3	3	3	
17⅝	10⅝	UnitRefg .56	5	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	
47⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	13	373	46⅛	45⅝	46 +	
25⅝	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	11	46	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛—	
28⅝	22½	USGy pf 1.80		3	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	
10⅛	5¼	USHom .16	11	223	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	
7⅛	3⅝	USInd .20	11	493	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	
12¼	6⅝	USLeasg .32		58	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	
3⅝	1⅞	US RltyInv		25	2	1⅞	2 +	
38½	19½	USShoe 1.06	/	134	26	25⅝	26 +	
57½	47½	US Steel 2.20	9	420	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
23⅝	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	151	23⅝	23	23	
37¼	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	8	590	34⅛	34	34⅛+	
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		3	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜+	
17½	14	UniTel 1.20	10	234	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
22½	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .16e	9	x14	6½	6½	6½+	
15⅝	9½	Univar .56	5	21	10⅛	9⅞	10	
25⅝	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	
48½	37⅜	Upjohn .96	18	90	45	44⅝	44⅝—	
15¼	11⅝	USLIFE .36	6	97	14¼	14¼	14¼+	
11½	9⅝	UslifeF .96e		48	11½	11¼	11½+	
63	46⅝	UtahInt 1a	12	65	59	58½	58⅝+	
36⅝	27⅝	UtahPL 2.80	8	71	37	36½	36⅝+	
32⅝	29⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		2	32¼	32⅛	32¼+	
		V						
20⅝	19	VFCp 1.10	7	23	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	7	7	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	
9⅛	6⅛	Valleyln .40	4	14	7	6⅝	6⅝—	
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	54	14½	14⅛	14½+	
13⅛	4⅝	Varo Inc	5	129	10	9⅝	10 +	
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		10	4⅝	4½	4½	
7	3⅝	Venice .20	6	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
14¼	12½	VestSe 1.31e		16	14⅛	14	14	
31	16½	Vetco .10e	5	121	17½	17⅛	17⅝	
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	10	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8	3⅝	Victor Comp		15	7⅛	7	7⅛	
15½	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	249	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z230	53	52⅝	52⅝—	
102⅛	98	VaEP pf9.75		z50	102	102	102 —	
30⅜	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		16	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	
83¼	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		150	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛+	1
80⅛	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z10	80½	80½	80½+	1
8⅛	4⅝	Vornado Inc	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅝	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	31	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
		W						
23	18⅝	Wachova .50	10	18	19⅛	19	19¼+	
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		13	3½	3⅝	3½+	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .08	16	28	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	
16⅝	12⅝	Walgreen 1	9	39	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	
20	11⅝	WallMu 1	/	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
44¼	28¼	Walt Jiml.20	8	52	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	
48	31¼	WaltJ pf1.60		7	35½	34⅝	34⅝—	
12½	6½	Warnaco .60t		110	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	15	14	26¼	25⅝	26¼+	
25¾	17½	WrnCom .60	6	387	19	18½	19 +	
88	63½	WrnC pf 4.25		1	66	66	66 —	2
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	12	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	
38⅛	29⅝	WarnerL 1	16	165	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	
20	18	WashGs 1.88	6	20	19⅝	19⅛	19½+	
17	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
20	12¼	WashSlt 1	6	9	19	18¾	19	
23⅛	19⅛	WasWat 1.68	8	25	22⅝	22⅛	22⅞+	
9⅝	6⅜	WasteM .10e	9	286	9	8⅝	9 +	
35⅛	14	WatkinJ .32	19	158	18⅝	18	18⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	WayGos .48	8	1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
19⅛	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	19	19	19 —	
7	4	Wean Unit		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	Wan pf 2.20k		1	15	15	15	
9½	5½	Weatrhrd .40	7	10	8¼	8	8¼+	
7⅝	3⅝	WebbDel E	10	39	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
26	19⅝	WeisMkt .72	9	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	140	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	
8⅛	5⅛	WeltFM .73e	20	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	8	2	15	15	15	
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	18	35⅛	35½	35½	
12⅝	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	15	90	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
25½	17¼	WnBnc 1.40	8	333	25⅝	25¼	25⅝+	
15½	11¼	WnNorA .40b	5	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind		9	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	23	16⅛	15⅝	16 —	
19⅝	15⅛	WnUnion 1.40	9	246	19⅛	19	19	
25½	25	WnUn pf2.56		9	25⅛	25¼	25⅛+	
17⅝	13	WestgEl .97	6	670	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	
47½	32½	Wslvco 1.65	9	44	41½	40⅝	41⅛+	
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	5	4	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	277	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛—	
65⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		11	61⅛	61	61⅛+	
23⅝	18	WheelFr .60	11	20	22⅝	22	22¼	
23⅜	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		79	19⅝	19	19⅛+	
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z20	57⅝	57⅛	57½	
34⅝	24¼	Whirlpol .80	13	278	26	25⅝	25⅝+	
25½	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	6	86	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		236	6⅝	6½	6½—	
31¾	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	15	30	29⅝	30 +	
6⅝	3	Whittaker	10	162	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		18	11	10⅝	11	
6⅝	4	WiebdtSt .32	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29	20⅝	WilmsCos 1	7	221	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	
7½	5⅛	WlshrO .12e	7	4	6	5⅝	5⅝—	
41¼	36½	WinnDx 1.56	12	20	37¼	36½	37¼+	
9½	5⅛	Wennebago	86	101	6	5⅝	6	
16¼	13¼	WinterJ .68	5	11	13½	13½	13½+	
30	24¼	WiscElPw 2	10	23	29	28⅝	28⅝—	
92	84⅛	WisE pf 7.75		z30	89½	89½	89½—	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	54	18⅛	17⅝	18 —	
28¼	25⅝	WisG pf 2.55		2	27⅛	27½	27½—	
20	16⅝	WiscPL 1.60	9	98	20	19⅝	20 +	
19⅝	15⅜	WiscPS 1.46	9	43	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	20	28	27⅞	27¾+	
21⅝	10	WitrD .60	4	35	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	
6⅝	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	6	19	4⅝	4¼	4½+	
12⅝	10⅛	Wometco .44	8	12	12	11⅞	11⅞—	
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	100	9	8⅝	9 +	
33⅝	13⅝	WoodPet .40	10	35	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	
16⅝	15⅝	WoodPet wi		7	17	17	17 +	
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	/	778	24⅝	23⅝	24¼+	1
39⅝	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		28	35	33½	35 +	1½
6⅝	4	World Airw	26	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
84	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	14	82⅝	82	82¼	
14½	5⅜	Woritzer .20	7	40	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	11	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
6⅝	1½	Wyly Corp		250	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	
		X - Y - Z						
68⅝	48⅛	XeroxCp 1.20	15	415	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝+	
13	7½	Xtra Inc	21	254	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	
12⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind	23	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17¼	9⅝	YngSDr .15t		87	17¼	17¼	17¼	
25⅝	15	ZaleCorp .88	/	47	17	17	17	
16	11⅝	Zapata .30b	4	45	12½	12⅛	12½+	
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	95	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛+	
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRsd 1	16	121	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	1
14⅝	9⅛	ZurnInd .40	9	35	13⅛	13	13 +	

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MARKS & SPENCER LIMITED

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from September 16, 1976 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 7 of the CDRs Marks & Spencer Ltd., each repr. 25 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 2,63 (re final dividend year ended March 31, 1976)

Tax credit £-.3035 = Dfls. 1.43 per CDR.

Non residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, September 2, 1976.

ADVERTISEMENT

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from September 16, 1976 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 7 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd., each repr. 100 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3,85 net (div. per record-date 5.20.76; gross Yen 5,- p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75.- = Dfls -.68 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 100.- = Dfls. -.91) will be deducted.

After 1.1.77 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3,62 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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European Gold Markets

September 7, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	113.00	110.75	—2.90
Zurich	113.50	112.00	—1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	115.49	115.55	+0.35

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

September 7, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	327	Matsu E. Wks	630
Canon	441	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print.	499	Mitsubi Corp.	425
Fuji Bank	362	Mitsui Co.	416
Fuji Photo	575	Mitsukoshi	438
Hitachi	209	Nippon Elec.	203
Honda Motor	660	Sharp	391
C. Itoh	291	Shiseido	1,120
Japan Air L.	2,250	Sony Corp.	2,600
Kansai El. Pwr.	681	Sumitomo Bank	365
Kao Soap	670	Taisho Marine	285
Kirin Brewery	346	Takeda	245
Komatsu	420	Teijin	145
Kubota	336	Tokio Marine	406
Matsu Ind.	627	Toray	144
		Toyota	855

International Stock Indexes

	Test	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	89.90	91.60	105.60	87.80
Brussels	109.87	110.33	133.02	108.06
Frankfurt	144.85	144.24	159.86	140.76
London 30	357.60	352.00	420.80	350.80
London 500	156.08	154.49	183.00	153.80
Milan	81.36	81.34	91.17	73.33
Paris	88.70	87.60	112.10	87.60
Sydney	499.64	502.29	532.63	444.73
Tokyo (n)	354.33	356.66	369.61	326.58
Tokyo (o)	4700.81	4739.34	4865.56	4403.06
Zurich	291.60	290.50	304.00	282.50

(n) New (o) Old

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¼-5⅝	3⅝-4	2½-3	13½-1
1 M.	5⅜-5⅞	4⅛-4⅝	1⅛-1⅞	14⅝-1
3 M	5½-5⅝	4¼-4½	1¼-1½	14⅝-1
6 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4⅝-5	2⅛-2⅛	14⅝-1
1 Y.	6½-6⅝	5⅝-5⅝	2½-2⅝	14⅝-1

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 96

Allis Chalm, Amcord Inc, AmBrnd pf, AmGen Ins, AGIns .90pf, Am Medical, AmT&T pf, AmT&T pfA, Avon Prod, BaySta Gas, BellCnda, Best Prod, CNA IncShr, CaroPwLt, CaroPL pfA, CentTelUt, Clark Eq, ClevElIl, Colum SoOh, CmE 2.87pf, ConeMills wi, Con Edis, CnPw 5.50pf, Cont Corp, ContCp pfA, ContCp pfB, Cooper Ind, Culligan, Comm Eng, CumEng pf, Deere wi, E Systems

Entex, GenTel&El, GaPw 2.75pf, Gibralt Fin, GoldWt Fin, Grand Un, Harcourt, Houdaill Ind, HseF 2.37pf, Houston LP, IllPw 8.94pf, IntMultf n, IntTelTel, IntT&T pfJ, IntT&T pfK, IntT&T pfO, IntT&T pfN, IowaEl LtP, IowaIllG pf, Jeff Pilot, Lear Siegler, LearSieg pf, LongIlLt pfO, Louisv GE, Merck Co, MesaP srpf, MesP 1.60pf, MidCont Tel, NLT Corp, NatPresto, Nevada Pw, NorStaPw

Pac Lghtg, PhEl 9.52p, PortGen E, PortGE pf, PubSvc In, Pub5 Nwt, PSEG 4.08, PSEG 7.52, RelGrp pfC, Rucker Co, StLouSanF, SanDie Ga, Shell Oil, Sola Basic, SouNEng T, Standex In, StudWor p, Tampa El, TexPac L, TimeInc w, Transam C, Transam p, UnitFinl C, Utah PwL, VEP2 7.72, VaEP 7.45, Wn Bancor, WnUn 10.2, WiscPw Lt, Woods Pet, WoodsPet, XTRA Inc

NEW LOWS— 6

Grolier Inc, IntMultf n, PaPL 9.24pf, Ponderosa, Puro'ator, UARCO

Japanese Bankruptcies

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japanese corporate bankruptcies involving bad debts of 10 million yen or more totaled 1,288 cases in August, up 32 per cent from a year earlier and up 5 per cent from July, Teikoku Koshinsho, a private credit inquiry agency, reports.

These Notes have been sold. This announcement appears as matter of record only.

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U.S. $ 35,000,000

8 3/4 % NOTES DUE AUGUST 1, 1981

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Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Salomon Brothers International Limited
Sumitomo Finance International — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

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Company officials will be in Europe shortly for personal interviews. To arrange a confidential and private interview please write to: Box 4,832, Herald Tribune, 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2.

All replies will be handled in strictest confidence.

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 7

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
A&EPlast P	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
AAVCos .32	4	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
ATI Inc		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
AVCCp .40	3	5	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
AVXCp .12e	10	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅜
AbrdMf .40b	20	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Acme Prec	4	5	2	2	2 —	¼
ActonCp	14	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Adam Russl	8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
AdobeOil 16	15	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
Aegis Corp	7	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AeroFlo .15e	3	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
Aeronca Inc		10	2	2	2	
AffilHsp .24	7	2	8	8	8	
AffilPub .48	6	14	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
Aiken Ind	11	26	6	6	6	
Alan Wood		3	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
Alaska Airl	2	23	5⅛	5	5	
AlbeWa .65e	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
Alcolac .15e	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
AllegCp wt		7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
Allegny Airl	23	31	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
AllegA wtO		4	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
AllegA wtN		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
AllianT .36e	4	4	6⅛	6	6⅛+	¼
AlldArt Ind		17	1	1	1	
Altamil .10e	5	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼—	⅛
Altec Corp		29	1	1	1	
AletcCp wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
Alcoa pf 3.75		z150	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
AMAX wt		5	10	10	10 —	⅛
AmBusP .26	9	7	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
Am Fletch		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
AmInt Plct	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Alsrael .11r	5	30	3	3	3 +	⅛
AMaizeA .40	4	23	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅜
AmMot Inns		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
AmPetrof 2	6	10	30	29¾	29¾—	⅜
APrecs .20a	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
ASafEq .15t	4	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
AmSciE .04e	18	25	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
AmTec .05e		1	3½	3½	3½	
AmUtlS .69e		11	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
AMIC Corp	7	22	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
AngloC .72e	6	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Anken .20	7	5	6	5⅞	6 —	
Anthony .19t	4	25	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
Applid Data	8	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
AqullCa .30	15	168	21½	20½	21 +	1
ArizCL .10e	10	7	4½	4⅜	4½	
ArminCp .12	4	93	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
Arrow Elect		6	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Asamera .25	8	14	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅜
AshlOC .20a	8	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Astrex Inc.05e	7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
Atco Ind		4	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
AtlRichf wt		9	⅞	13-16	⅞	
AtlasCM B	8	77	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
AtlasCp wt		75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅜
Austral Oil	14	15	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
AutoTrn .70t	8	24	7	6⅞	7	
Auto Bldg	8	8	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
AutmSvc .15t	7	70	9⅜	9⅜	9¼+	⅛
AutoSw .88	13	9	37½	37½	37½+	⅜
AVEMC .16	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Avdin Cp	9	28	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
B						
BRTRlt wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
BTU Eng		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
BadgrMt .50	8	4	8½	8¼	8¼	
BakerM .15t	9	22	4¼	4	4⅛—	⅛
BaldorEl .20	6	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
BanistrCtl .20e	6	21	9⅜	9	9¼+	⅜
Banner .06	5	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
Barclay .04	11	1	2	2	2 +	⅛
BarcoCa .12	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Barnes Eng		6	2½	2½	2½	
BarryR .05e	6	6	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
BarryWr .44	6	3	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛
BarthSp .20	9	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
Baruch Fost	15	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Barwick ET		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
BelInd .08A	5	14	4⅜	4¼	4¼+	⅛
Benrus Crp	4	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Berg Ent		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Berg Bruns	11	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
BrgB pf 1.15		11	15⅞	15½	15½—	½
BernzOma		5	2	2	2	
BervenC .06	47	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
BethCp .20g	81	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
Beverly Ent	13	12	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
BicPen .36	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
BigDad .30e	6	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
BinnySm .80	7	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
BoltBer .20		2	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
BowVall .10	114	23	24¼	23⅞	24 +	⅜
BradldN .20	10	8	10	9⅞	10	
Branch .20	4	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
BraniffAr wt		3	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
BrascanA 1	3	16	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
BraunEn .80	5	2	19	19	19 +	⅛
BrewerC .80		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
BroDart Ind	5	3	3⅛	3	3	
BrooksP .28	4	9	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
BrnFA .60	8	5	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
Buehler Cp	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Buellnd .40	5	4	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅜
Buildex Inc	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
Burgess Ind	7	7	3½	3⅜	3½	
BuringFd .27e	4	11	11½	11½	11½	
Burnsint .60	7	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Butlerlnt .50	5	14	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
C						
CKPel .20e	8	24	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
CHCCp .30t	4	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
CIMgwt A		32	5-32	⅛	5-32+1-32	
CMI Corp	5	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
CSECp .52	7	13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
CWTran .40	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
Cablcom Gn	5	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
Caldor .25b	8	75	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
Calcomp		10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
CalLife	4	9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
CalPrtCm 1	11	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	
CaChbA .25e	1	3	15-16 3	15-16 3	15-16—1-16	
CdnExp .05e	9	79	4 5-16	4¼	4¼	
Cdn Homstd	21	4	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
CdnHydr .25	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
CdnMarc .20	8	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
Cdn Merrill	33	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
Cdn SuprOil	12	4	45⅜	45	45⅜+	⅜
Capehart Cp		13	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
Capital Res		39	3¼	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
CapitlFd .20	6	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Carbon .80a	6	53	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Caressa .30	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	
Carnat 1.40	15	21	77¼	76⅞	77¼+	⅜
CaroPlpl 1b	7	11	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
CaroPLpf 5		z10	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜—	¼
CastleAM 1	5	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
CasFd 1.20a		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	
Cavitrn .10e	10	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
CenM pf 3.50		z40	36½	36¼	36¼+	¼
CentSec .40a		9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
Cenvill .30e		6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
CenM pf 2.25		39	22	21⅞	22 +	¼
Champ Hom		194	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Chem Exp	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
ChlRivt 1.60	8	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Chieftn Dev	15	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Child World	9	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
Christian Co	5	24	2½	2½	2½	
Cinerama		4	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
CircleK .32	7	x44	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
Citation .40b		3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
CityGsFl .68	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
ClarkC .10e	10	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Clarkson .20	6	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Clarostat	6	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Clausing .64	5	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
Clopay .12e	12	8	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
Coachm .40	7	7	31¼	31	31 —	⅛
Coachm wt		4	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	
CoftMat .15r	10	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Cohulnc .12t	13	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
Coleman .52	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
ColwMtg wt		7	3-16	⅛	3-16+1-16	
CombE .05r	10	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
ComGrp .14	14	20	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
ComMtl .60b	6	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
CoPsycC .20a	6	26	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
CompS 1.62	8	3	18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
Compac Cp	88	4	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
CompuDyn	6	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Comput Inst		14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Comput Inv		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Conchem .40	5	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
Concrd Fab	2	9	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
Condec Crp	3	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Conroy .05e	7	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
ConOil Gas	6	66	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅜
Consyne Cp	14	41	9⅜	9½	9½—	⅛
Cont Mater	14	15	1⅛	1	1	
ContTel wt		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
CookEl .40	14	59	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
CookInd .40	3	16	18⅛	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
CookPV .40	8	5	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
Cooper Jar	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cordon Intl	13	5	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
Core Labs	9	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	½
Corenco .80		14	13	13	13	
Cornelius .40	7	11	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	
CorrBlk 1.20	10	1	25	25	25	
Cott Corp	12	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
CottCarp wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
Courtld .10e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+1-16	
Cousins wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
CoxCbl Com	18	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
CramrE .13t	24	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
CwnCPf .60r	4	9	19	19	19 —	¼
Crownln .20	8	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
CrutcR .36	13	154	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
CrysilO .40e		37	10⅜	10½	10⅛—	⅛
CubicCp .28	6	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Curtis Math.10e	8	3	3½	3½	3½	
D						
DWG Cp .50t	4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Damon Cre	3	1	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
Damson Oil	19	44	6¼	5⅞	6 —	½
Daniel .16b	8	2	18¼	18¼	18¼—	¼

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
43½	25	Dafy Dcumt	5	5	28½	28	28½+	½
14⅜	4⅜	Dataprod	10	136	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	⅛
8½	5½	DayMin .10e	20	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4⅜	DeJurA .10e		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅜	9⅛	DelLabs .32	8	9	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		18	9-16	9-16	9-16	
10⅜	7	DenTal Ez	11	19	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Diebo'd VC		94	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
8⅜	3½	Digicon Inc	10	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
20	15⅜	DillardSt .40	6	1	16⅜	15¼	15¼—	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		2	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
16	11½	Diversey .56	8	x6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
10½	6⅜	Dixilyn .40e	3	4	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞—	⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	9	52	40	39⅜	39⅜+	⅜
26⅜	20	Domtar .80	18	6	24⅜	24⅜	24½+	½
7¾	5½	Donkeny .24	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
31⅜	8⅜	Downey .13e	5	2	11	11	11 +	⅛
18¼	6	DrexUtl 1.32		4	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞+	⅛
14	9⅜	DrgFair .40b	5	25	12¼	11⅞	12 —	⅛
23¼	12¾	DupixPd .80	4	13	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
9⅜	5⅞	DurTst .25b	8	9	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
6⅜	2½	Dynictn .05e	9	34	4⅜	3⅞	4	
8½	3⅜	DynAmer	6	8	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
11¼	6⅛	DynelEl	18	11	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞—	⅛
		E						
3⅝	1⅜	EAC In	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅜	10⅜	ELT .07e	10	17	11⅜	11½	11⅜+	⅛
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10⅜	6	Ecodyne .05e	6	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
40⅜	22½	Edgitn .50r	9	28	40	40	40	
7⅜	3¼	EganM .40	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9½	4⅜	ElrnhPh .20a	5	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9⅜	4¼	ElcorCh .10	8	35	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
4⅜	1 ⅜	ElAudD .21t		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅜	9½	Electrog .80	6	11	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
12⅜	8⅛	ElecEng .24	6	1	9	9	9	
18⅜	2⅞	ElectrnicA 1	10	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
7⅜	5⅜	EnrgyRes	6	3	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
9⅜	6½	ErnstEC .60	5	05	9	9	9 —	
6⅜	4 ⅞	Espey Mfg	12	17	5⅜	5	5⅜+	⅜
11⅜	4 ⅜	EsqRad .30e	4	19	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
8⅞	6⅜	EssexCh .28	5	3	7⅜	7	7 —	½
12⅜	7½	EvanAr .10r	10	19	12	11½	11½—	½
7⅜	3⅜	Executn .27t	15	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
		F						
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	73	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
7⅜	4	Fabind .10e	4	20	5	5	5 +	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Fairfld Nob		3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
25⅜	20⅜	FalconS .60	7	25	23⅜	23½	23⅜	
8⅜	4⅜	FamDolr .16	6	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Family Rec	3	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Fash Fabric	21	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13	7⅜	FayDrg .10e	6	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	31	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
6¼	4⅜	Fed Resrces		16t	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
13⅜	8	Felmnt .12e	24	1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	
9¼	5	Fa'sway .32	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3½	1¼	Fibrerd wt		15	2¼	2	2⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Fidelco Gth		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10¼	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	6	5	7	7	7 +	⅛
8⅛	5½	FtConn .40e	8	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
8⅞	5⅜	FstSLSh .12	29	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅜	2½	Fstmrk .06t		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
17¼	9⅜	FischrP .48r	6	14	15⅜	15½	15⅜+	⅜
8⅛	4⅜	Flavorland	4	1	5	5	5	
10¼	9⅜	FlightSfty .05e	8	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	1⅜	Fla Capital	6	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	2⅜	FlaRck .10e	13	23	3½	3½	3½	
20	13⅜	FlyDia Oil	6	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Foodrm .20a	4	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅜	7⅛	FooteM .25e	12	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
92½	72⅜	FordCan 5a	5	z220	89⅜	88⅜	88⅜	
8⅞	4	Forest City	6	5	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	¼
4⅜	2½	Forest Labs	6	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
23¼	15⅜	Fresnillo .40	7	17	17	16½	16⅞+	⅜
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .55t	5	8	7⅜	7½	7⅜+	⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Frigitronic	18	329	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛—	⅜
8⅜	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	13	6⅜	6½	6½	
3⅜	1⅜	FrontAir wt		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		G						
8¼	3½	GRICp .40		54	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝—	¼
2⅛	⅜	GTI Corp		6	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
11¼	5⅜	Gabriel .30	6	11	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	3⅛	Garland Cp	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Gaylord .05e	3	2	3½	3½	3½	
22	18	Gearhrt .28	9	65	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜+	¼
4⅜	1⅛	G Housewar	5	22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Gen Resrch	4	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Genge Inc	6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6	2½	Gerber Sci		8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
17⅜	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	16	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
8⅛	3⅜	GiantYel .10t	27	61	4 11-16	4½	4 9-16+	¼
10⅜	2½	Gladding Cp		19	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅜	2½	Glasrock Pr		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33⅜	28⅜	Glatflr 1.52	5	3	29⅜	29¼	29¼—	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	GlanGer .16	35	2	4½	4½	4½	
13½	6⅜	GlenDis .23t	7	3	10⅜	10½	10⅜—	⅛
15½	10⅜	Globelnd .60	4	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5	3⅜	Gldblatt .28	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅜	8	Golden Cycl	113	24	9	8⅞	9 +	⅜
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	7	3	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
1⅞	⅜	Goldfield Cp		20	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8⅞	2⅞	Goodrich wt		32	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
21⅞	15	GormR .90a	8	1	20½	20½	20½+	¼
4⅜	2 ⅜	GouldT .14t	144	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12¼	6⅜	GrandCtl .30	6	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5⅜	2⅜	GtAm Ind	3	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅜	2⅜	GtBasin Pet		20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37⅜	25⅜	GtLkCh .24	14	20	30½	30⅛	30½+	½
6⅜	2⅜	Greenman	5	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅜	6⅛	GrowC .32b	8	15	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
5⅜	⅜	GuardMt wt		4	1-16	1-16	1-16—1-16	
9⅜	4⅜	GuardCh .40b	7	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
7⅜	5	Guilford .20	4	18	6⅜	6	6 +	⅛
⅛	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		25	1-16	1-16	1-16—1-32	
34⅜	27	GlfOilCan 1	8	7	28⅜	27½	28⅛+	⅜
9½	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Glfstrm LD		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		H						
1⅜	⅜	Halco Prod		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
10¼	6⅛	HallsMot .50	5	2	9	9	9	
5⅞	3½	HampD .15e	5	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Hamptn Ind	3	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4	2⅜	HanvrSq Rlt		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21⅜	16⅜	Harland .48	10	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
27	14⅜	Harnsn .40b	5	19	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Hartfd Zdy		2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10	HartzM .15e	12	41	12½	12	12¼	
1⅜	⅜	Harvey Grp	56	20	9-16	9-16	9-16	
8⅞	3½	Hasbro Ind	5		7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4⅜	3	HawalA .10r	4	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅜	5	Health Chm	10	23	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
6⅜	3⅜	HealthM .30	5	2	6⅜	6	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Helmn Mtg		13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	2⅜	HiGInc .15t	22	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Highlnd Cap		4	5	5	5	
6⅞	3⅜	Hillhavn .32	5	3	6	6	6	
13⅜	6⅜	Hiptrnic .20	11	9	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Hofmn Ind		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39⅜	27½	HoinsA 1.80	14	2	38	37	37 —	1¼
3⅜	2	Holly Corp	4	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
34⅜	26⅜	HomeOA .50	8	8	28⅜	23	28 —	½
8⅜	4⅜	Horn Hardrt		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	¼
8¼	5¼	HospM .60e	13	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	¼
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		10	1-16	1-16	1-16—1-16	
14	11¼	Hotelln 1.40	9	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
7⅜	4⅜	HouseVl .32	8	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1⅜	6⅜	HospMtr In	29	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
66	32⅜	HouOilM .80	18	200	60	59	60 +	1
22⅜	15	HowelC .40e	5	35	15⅛	14½	14½—	⅜
7⅜	3¼	Howell .05e	3	22	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
37¼	27½	HubellA 1.50	9	2	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	⅜
37	28⅜	HubellB 1.50	9	42	32	31⅜	32 +	½
5⅜	4	HuckMfg .20	11	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Hudson Gen		9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
41⅜	33⅜	HudBO 1.40	10	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜—	¼
10½	6	Huffman .40a	5	16	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
3⅜	2	HuntHlt .05r	4	10	3	3	3	
23⅛	17⅜	HuskyO .80	5	23	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
5⅜	3⅜	Hycel Inc	19	16	4	3⅜	3⅜—	⅜
		I						
10¼	4⅜	ICMR .50t		17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅜	3½	ISCFinl .30	18	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8	5⅜	ImpCh .17e	6	2	6	6	6 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Imper Ind		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
26⅜	21⅜	ImpOilA .80	12	486	21⅜	21½	21⅜+	⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Inarco		2	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
20⅛	8½	Incoterm A	10	29	10⅜	9⅞	10½+	1⅛
2⅜	1⅜	IndianHd wt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅜	1⅜	Inflight Svc	5	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2½	13-16	Instrom Sys		128	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Intrmedco	8	7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
12⅞	5¼	IntlAlum .30	9	6	11⅜	11½	11⅜+	½
2⅛	1¼	Intl Banknot	9	85	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
3⅜	1⅜	Intl Foodsvc		43	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	InFuneralS	5	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅜	Int Proteins	19	64	3⅜	3⅜	3½+	⅜
4¼	1¼	Int Stretch		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
36	25⅜	IntSyCon .25	11	18	31¼	30½	30½—	⅜
1½	½	Interphoto		2	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
11½	5	Interway Cp		107	11⅜	10¼	11⅜+	⅜
2½	1	Investm Fla		50	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
15⅜	9¼	InvDivers A	7	1	15	15	15 —	¼
5⅛	3	InvestRlt Tr		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
17⅜	13	Ionics Inc	15	6	17	16⅞	17 +	⅜
9⅜	6⅜	IroqBrd .16		5	7	7	7	
15¼	14	IroqBrnd pf		1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
		J K						
11⅞	7⅜	Jaclyn .40a	4	10	8	8	8 +	¼
10½	7⅜	Jacobs .70e	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12½	10⅜	Jeannet	6	x4	11¼	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
20⅜	10¼	JohnPd .30	8	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	
4⅜	2⅜	Juniper Pe t	8	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Jupiter Ind	13	2	4½	4½	4½	
16⅜	8	Kalsrlnd .26	9	222	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
8⅜	4⅜	KaneMill wt		25	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅜

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z50	51¼	50	51¼+	2¼
7⅜	4⅜	KapokT .20t	8	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅜	2⅜	KayCp .07e	18	9	4⅜	4½	4½—	¼
28⅜	12⅜	Kewanee .72	7	54	25½	24⅜	25⅛—	⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Key Co		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9	5⅜	Keystind .30	4	4	6⅜	6½	6⅜+	⅛
4	⅜	Kidde wt		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2	1¼	KinArk Crp	8	29	1½	1½	1½	
4	1⅜	King Opticl		2	2	2	2	
11	6⅜	KingRd .15e	10	25	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞—	
41⅜	16	Kirbyin .26c	4	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
5⅜	1⅜	Kit Mfg	48	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
9⅛	7⅜	KuhnStr .10	5	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
10⅜	4⅜	Kleinerts		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
16⅜	13⅜	KnickToy	6	2	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
29⅜	13⅜	Kollmor .50	11	15	26½	25⅜	26½+	⅜
9⅛	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
		L						
4	2½	LSBInd .15t	4	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	⅜	LTVCorp wt		39	1	15-16	1	
4⅜	2⅜	LaBarge .06	7	23	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
6⅞	3⅜	LaMaur .20	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
6½	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅜	7	LafyRad .25	7	5	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Lake Shore	3	6	2	2	2 +	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅞	1½	LaTour Bck	13	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅜	6⅜	LeaRon .20a	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
11⅛	8¼	LeathCo .40	7	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅜
17⅛	15	LeeEntr .52	10	10	16⅜	16½	16½—	⅛
5⅜	3	Lee Pharm		17	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅜
4	1⅜	Leisure Tec		11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9	6½	Levitt In .24	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
7⅜	5⅜	LewisBF .24	6	x33	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	¼
10	5⅜	Liberty Fab	3	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	
4⅜	2⅞	Lincoln Am	33	90	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
11½	5⅛	Lloyds Elec	9	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3	1⅜	LodgeS .08e	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅜	13⅜	Lohmn .80a	6	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		28	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
3	1⅜	Logistic .08e	6	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
16⅞	9	LaGenSv .78	6	4	16	16	16	
7⅜	3½	Lundy Elec	19	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
7¼	1	Lynch Corp		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
		M						
18⅜	11⅜	MPBCp .80	6	103	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅜
1⅛	⅜	Macrod Ind		3	13-16	⅜	⅜	
15⅜	13¼	MePbS 1.32	8	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Mamm Mrt	9	32	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
4⅞	3⅜	ManhLfe .24	8	17	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅛	4	MansfT .02r		8	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
26⅜	18	MarkCtl .28	5	55	22	21¼	21¼—	½
10⅜	4⅜	Marlene Ind	3	2	6	6	6 +	¼
8½	4⅜	Marshal Ind	6	49	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜+	⅛
32¼	19	MartPr .50e	7	6	23⅜	23¼	23⅜+	⅜
10½	6⅜	Masind .40a	4	5	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
12⅜	4⅜	MaterRe .20	12	1	9½	9½	9½	
7⅜	4	MauiBro .12	6	11	5⅜	5	5¼+	⅛
1⅜	7-16	McCrowt n		1		½	½+1-16	
5⅛	2⅜	McCulO .21t	45	137	3⅜	3	3⅛	
19½	13⅜	McDonh .80	5	5	18¼	18	18 —	¼
2⅞	1¼	McKeon Cn		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8	5⅜	Medalst .40b	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
2¼	15-16	Medaln Grp		3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Medco Jwly	19	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅜	5⅜	Medenco .12	6	14	8¼	8	8 —	⅜
19½	14¼	MediaGn .40	9	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
17	7⅜	Megolnt .20	6	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
2½	15-16	Metrocare		12	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1½	⅜	Metro Grtg		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Mich Genl	4	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14½	10⅜	MichSugar 1	4	9	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	¼
11¼	5½	Mickibry .16	4	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
15⅜	10	MidlGls .24b	6	17	14⅜	14¼	14½	
20	13⅜	MillerWo .40	8	33	18	17⅜	17⅞—	⅛
23½	12¼	MilRoy .25	9	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
2½	⅜	Mission IT		3	1½	1½	1½	
32½	17⅜	MoPfcR 1.20	6	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
31	24⅜	MitchlE	7	61	27⅜	25⅜	27⅛+	1½
6⅜	3½	MileCp .16	6	15	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
22½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		75	19⅜	19¼	19½+	½
13¼	8⅞	Moog .60	7	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
7¼	4⅜	MortonS .32	4	2	6½	6⅜	6⅛	
18½	14¼	MtVMll 1.20	8	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8⅜	4½	MovStar .38	5	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼+	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	10	x4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
		N						
7	3⅜	Napco .12e	7	14	6⅜	6½	6⅜+	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .05e	10	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜—	⅜
2½	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼+	⅛
2⅜	1½	NKinney Cp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	25	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
13	7⅜	Nat Patent	59	69	8⅜	8¼	8¼—	⅛
3½	1⅜	Nat System	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
34½	22⅜	NENuclr .40	11	3	25⅜	25¼	25¼—	⅛
14	10½	NHamp .50e	8	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
1¼	½	New Idria.04e	9	82	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅜	11½	NProc .80e	9	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
17⅜	11½	NYTimes .60	11	8	13	13	13 +	⅛
9¼	6⅜	NewbEn .20	4	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
20⅜	14	Newcor 1b	4	1	19	19	19 +	¼
4⅛	3¼	NewparkRs	8	29	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	6	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv .44	4	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
12⅜	3⅜	Nolex Cp	35	48	4⅜	4¼	4¼+	⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Nortek .04	7	6	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
13-16	5-16	NoAmMt wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16	
12⅞	8	NorAmR .10	8	19	11	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
9⅜	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	13	33	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
5½	2⅜	Novo Corp	11	10	3⅞	3⅞	3½+	¼
5⅜	3	Nuclear Dat		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		O						
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	5	15⅜	15½	15½—	¼
6⅜	4⅜	OhioArt .24	12	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
38⅜	29¼	OHIOB 1.40a	3	3	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
12¼	7⅜	OhSealy .40	6	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
10⅜	4¼	Oilaind .20e	6	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	¼
22½	14⅜	OnLine Sys	18	28	21¼	20⅜	21¼+	½
51	33	OOkiep Cop	14	z200	44	44	44 +	1
10½	4	OrioleHo .16t		25	6	6	6 +	¼
2⅜	1	Ormand Ind	16	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Outdr Sport	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10	6⅜	OverhDr .50	8	1	9	9	9	
4⅜	2⅜	OzarkA .05e	7	22	4	4	4	
		P · Q						
3½	1⅜	P&F Indust		15	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅜	16⅜	PGE6pf 1.50		5	17	16⅜	17 —	⅛
16½	14⅜	PGE pf 1.37		2	15	15	15 +	⅛
15⅛	12⅜	PGE5pf 1.25		4	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅜
14⅜	12½	PGRd pf1.25		9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜/	¼
28⅜	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		59	28⅜	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
29½	28⅜	P 10.46pf2.62		22	29	28½	29 +	¼
29	24⅜	PG 9.4pf2.37		330	26¼	26⅛	26¼+	⅛
22¼	20⅛	PG 7.8pf1.95		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
25⅜	22⅜	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24½	24½	24½+	¼
11¼	4¼	PHoldg .16		7	11	11	11	
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅜
53	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z10	50½	50½	50½+	1⅜
18	14⅜	PNwTel 1.32	9	32	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
33¼	22⅜	PallCorp .32	12	25	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞—	⅜
7½	4	Pandl Bradt	3	20	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8⅜	4⅜	ParaPk .20a	4	12	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
13⅜	7⅜	ParkCh .48a	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	ParkEr .18e		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
26⅜	21⅜	ParsonsR .88	6	7	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	⅜
4⅜	2⅜	Pat Fashion	3	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3¼	Patagonia		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅜	3¼	PatoCG 1.40e	4	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
13⅜	9⅜	Paxall .60a	9	z2900	13½	13½	13½	
2⅞	1½	PennDix wt		21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
32⅜	19	PenTr 1.30b	6	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+	¼
7	3⅜	PECp .68t	6	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
5¼	2⅜	PenobS .15e	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1½	⅜	Pentron Ind	5	5	1	1	1	
25½	17⅜	PepBoys 1b	5	58	21	20	20⅜+	1
15⅜	11	PepCom .60	3	x1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
6½	4⅞	PerinlCp .30	3	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	3⅜	Pertec Corp	8	141	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
13⅜	6¼	Petro Lewis		9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .56r	5	39	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅜	3	Phoenix Stl		18s	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	7	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
8⅜	6	PionTex .80	3	11	7⅛	7	7	
6⅛	5⅜	PitWVa .56a	9	8	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
42½	31½	Pittway .90	10	10	33¼	33¼	33¼+	½
11½	7	Plant Ind		46	9½	9	9 —	½
25⅞	15⅜	Planlrnc .12	16	48	25½	25¼	25⅜+	¼
4½	2	PlyGem .51t	9	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
2⅜	1½	PlymRub A		2	2	2	2	
14⅜	10½	PneuSca .80	14	z200	11½	11½	11½	
4⅛	1⅜	Poloron Pd		2	3	3	3	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	9	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅜	3½	Prairie Oil	13	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6	4⅜	PrattRd .30	6	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26⅜	19⅜	PrenHa 1.12	11	42	22⅜	22½	22½+	⅛
20⅜	6	Presley Cos	27	377	11⅜	10½	10⅜—	⅜
10½	8¼	PrpCT 1.19e	9	59	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
9⅜	8⅛	ProvGas .80	8	11	9	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
5	3⅜	PrudBdg .24	4	94	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
5	2⅜	PuntaGrd 1s	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7⅜	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	11	5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
6⅜	5	Quebcor Inc	5	2	5	5	5 —	¼
		R						
1⅜	1¼	RETInc Pd		35	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
41	35⅜	RET pf 4.38		1	41	41	41	
4⅜	1⅜	RHMed Svc	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3	1⅜	RPS Prod	9	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	10	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅜	5	RLC Corp	6	19	9⅜	9¼	9¼—	¼
5⅜	3½	Recon .20e	5	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17⅜	7⅜	RaganB .15e	4	9	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	27	51	19⅜	18½	18⅞—	½
19⅜	12½	RangrO Can	56	12	16⅜	16	16⅛+	⅜
16½	10⅜	Ransbrg .80	5	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
1⅜	1	RapdAm wt			1¼	1¼	1⅛	
4½	2⅜	Rath Pack		11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25	13⅜	RaymPr .40	7	45	23⅞	23¼	23⅞—	⅜
18	14⅜	RealEsl 1.40	13	8	16⅜	16	16 +	¼
8⅜	5⅜	RMncT 1.05e		6	8⅜	8½	8⅜+	⅜
3⅞	2⅜	Redlaw Ent	25	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2½	1⅛	Reeves Telc		10	2½	2½	2½	
1⅜	⅜	RelGrp wt		85	1½	1	1½	
13¼	11¼	RemAr .80a	6	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		10	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
1¼	⅛	RepMtln wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
25⅛	18⅜	RepNY .88	4	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
18⅜	13⅜	ReschCtl .08	14	135	16½	15½	15⅞—	⅜
24⅜	14	Reslstlx .50	7	73	19¼	18¼	19 +	1¼
9⅛	2	ResrtsIntl A	12	132	7⅞	6¼	7¼+	½
9⅜	2⅜	ResrtsIntl B	13	10	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅜	2⅜	RibletProd	9	5	4	4	4	
7⅜	3⅜	Richton .18e	3	45	5½	5½	5½	
19	10⅛	Riley Co	8	16	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	⅜
37½	2 ½	RioAlgm 1	15	3	33⅜	33½	33⅜+	⅜
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	12	19	18½	17⅜	17⅜—	½
29⅜	17⅜	Robintech		16	23⅜	23½	23½—	¼
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		3	3½	3½	3½	
•	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	6	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
6⅜	4½	Rudick pf.56		30	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		26	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
16	7⅜	Russell Co.40	4	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
25⅜	15⅜	RyanH .40	10	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
		S						
7⅜	5⅜	SGLIn .12r	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
16¼	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		1	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	SMD Inc	5	20	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
6⅜	4⅜	SSPInd .24	13	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
12½	7⅛	STPCp .45e	11	37	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
15⅜	8⅜	Salem .89t	4	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
19⅜	14½	Sambos .32	9	60	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
77	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z50	73	73	73 —	1
28⅜	26	SDgo pf 2.68		1	28	28	28	
9	3½	SanFr RE		14	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
36	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	4	36	36	36 +	¼
3⅜	1⅜	Sargent Ind	7	5	2½	2¼	2½+	⅛
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z25	22½	22½	22½+	⅜
14⅜	5⅜	Saturn Airw	5	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	¼
10⅜	5⅜	SaundrL .24	5	53	10½	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
9¼	6⅜	ScheibE .56	9	x100	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	¼
6	2⅜	Schiller Ind	38	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅜	8	SchoolP .40	7	2	8	8	8	
3⅜	1⅛	SciMgt .09e	17	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
18⅜	10¼	SciAtlanta	13	14	17¼	17	17	
21⅛	12⅜	Scurry Rain	10	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
5⅞	2⅜	Sealectr Cp	14	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	1	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9	7½	SeasnAll .20	7	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		77	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		1	5-32	5-32	5-32	
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	5	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
6⅜	4	Semtch .18t	8	5	4⅜	4½	4½	
4⅜	2½	Servo Corp	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6¼	SetonCo .45	10	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
14½	12¼	SharonSh 1	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
12¼	7⅜	Shewin .50b	9	32	9	8⅞	9	
13⅜	4⅜	ShearH .20e	3	16	8⅜	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4⅜	2½	Shelter Res		6	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	ShndCp .24t	5	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
33	21⅛	Shnandh Oil	28	39	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜—	½
19⅛	10⅜	Sherwd Med	15	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	Shopwell In	18	3	3	3	3	
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼+	¼
5½	1⅜	ShulmTr En		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
14	9⅛	Sifcolnd .50	4	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
10⅜	6	Simkins .60	5	x1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅜	1½	Simplex Ind		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Sitkin SmRf		10	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	7⅜	SkyCity .15r	5	x4	9⅜	9½	9½	
13	6 ⅜	Sonder Brdc	4	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
20⅜	12⅜	Soundsn .40	7	44	20⅞	20	20⅛—	⅜
12⅜	10⅞	SC4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
13	11⅜	SC4.2pf 1.06		3	12⅞	10⅜	12⅞+	½
14	11⅜	SC4.3pf 1.08		3	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
14⅛	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
21⅜	16⅜	SCEO pf1.68		z400	20	19⅜	20	
17⅜	15⅜	SC5.8pf 1.45		1	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
16⅜	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		6	16	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
28	24⅜	SC9.2pf 2.20		6	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞+	⅛
26	23¼	SC8.8pf 2.21		12	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅛
90	81⅜	SCE pf 7.58		1	87	87	87 —	1⅜
103	91¼	SCE pf 8.70		28	100	99	100 +	⅜
20	9	SwstAir .05e	6	15	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛+	¼
6¼	3⅜	Spectro .12t	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2	⅜	Speizmn Ind		13	1	1	1	
17⅜	13½	StdCoosa .90	4	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜+	¼
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	16	12	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
8⅞	3⅜	StdPac Corp	4	18	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	1	22	22	22	
1	½	StdPrudwl		3	11-16	⅜	⅜	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
15	8⅜	Slange .12	21	2	15	14⅜	15	
19	18⅜	StarrtHo .30	6	2	13¼	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
12⅜	7⅜	Steelmt .23r	4	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅜
19⅜	12	StepnCh .52	7	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
10½	6⅜	StrutW .10e	8	x12	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
16⅜	8⅜	Sundanc .20b	6	12	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
12⅜	8⅜	SupFdSv .32	8	17	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Susquhana		9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10	6¼	Susquhan pf		4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		45	⅜	9-16	9-16	
36¼	23½	Syntex .50	12	497	26⅜	25	25⅜+	⅜
18⅜	13½	SyscoCp .28	7	26	16¼	16	16¼+	½
10⅜	5⅜	System Eng	350	76	7⅜	7	7 —	¼
		T						
15¼	10¼	Tandy Brnd	5	21	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Techcl Tape	3	6	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞—	⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Tenna Corp	9	10	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞+	¼
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	63	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞—	¼
13½	7	TerraC .60a	5	56	11¼	10⅞	11 —	¼
5½	2⅜	Texstar .22t	7	24	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅜	2⅜	Tidwell Ind		13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	19	6⅜	6	6⅜+	⅛
16⅛	11⅜	Tokheim .60	7	5	15⅜	15⅜	16½—	⅛
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z300	102⅜	102¾	102¾+	¼
9¼	6⅜	ToppsGu .28	6	22	8⅛	8	8⅛+	¼
13⅜	8⅜	ToRinCp .60	8	2	11¾	11¾	11¾—	¼
8¼	4⅜	TotalPtl NA	9	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛+	⅜
3	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		174	3 5-16	2 9-16	3¼+	⅜
16⅜	10⅞	Total pf .70		5	16½	14¼	15½+	1⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Town Cntry		10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Treadway		x5	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
15⅜	10½	TriStMtr .80	6	3	11	11	11 —	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Trico Ind	7	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4¼	2¼	TubosM .22e	3	14	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair	8	13	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
		U						
5¼	3	UIPCp .16	5	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅜	3⅜	UVInd wt		15	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	14	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4	1⅜	UnimaxG pf		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
9¼	7½	UnGasA .60	8	1	9	9	9 +	¼
11¼	8¼	UnAirPd .56	9	1	10½	10½	10½	
5⅞	3⅜	Un Asbestos	6	35	4 3-16	4 1-16	4 1-16—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods		13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
12	8⅜	USFltr .24	7	171	10	9⅜	10 +	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
5	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	25	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	US Radium		20	2⅞	2½	2⅜+	⅛
13¼	7	USRbR .95e	7	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
32½	18	Unitek .24	14	15	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜+	⅜
15⅜	9¼	UnityBuy S	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3	⅜	Univ Contnr		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅛	4½	UnivRs .08e	11	31	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	¼
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		V						
9⅜	6⅜	VallesSt .62t	8	10	6⅞	6½	6⅜+	⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Valmac .70	2	17	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜—	¼
5⅛	3¼	Valspar .24	7	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
2⅜	1½	VLDvC .02e		29	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9¼	5⅜	VanDorn .40	6	4	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
13⅜	6½	Veecolns .32	9	6	10½	10¼	10¼—	½
7⅜	2⅜	Vernitron	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
2¼	⅜	Viking Genl		9	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
3⅞	2⅜	VisualGr	8	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	6⅜	Vulclnc .36	4	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
16¼	11	Vulclncpl		1	13	13	13 +	⅛
		W						
6	2⅜	WTC Inc .10	26	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	WadelEq .10		1	2	2	2	
4¼	2¼	Wainoco Oil	7	23	3-16 3	3-16 3	3-16—1-16	
24⅞	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	8	1	19½	19½	19½—	¼
4½	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜/	¼
20	10¼	WangLb .12	14	28	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
15⅜	9⅜	WangLB .22	11	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
1⅛	½	WardFds wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co		13	3⅛	3	3 —	⅜
7⅜	3	WarC pfC.85		3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
41½	21¼	WasPstB .50	18	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜+	¼
19⅜	14¼	WRIT 1.76	12	2	19⅜	19½	19⅜+	⅛
8½	5½	WaldTu Am	4	12	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅞	7⅜	WestChP M40	7	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Pll	19	36	9⅜	9½	9⅜	

American Broker Offers Reduced Commission Rates To European Residents

A spokesman for Brown & Company, members of the Boston Stock Exchange, announced that they are now prepared to execute orders in listed shares and options at the same rates of commission offered to U.S.A. residents.

Brown & Co., established in 1960, is known in the States as "the firm which charges no more than $25.00 plus 8 1/2 c per share for stock and $8.50 to $5.50 per option contract."

Brown & Co. is also rather unique in that they pay interest on funds awaiting investment where the balance exceeds $2,000.

For information, contact: Brown & Co., 35 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 01209. Tel.: (617) 742-2600. Telex: 94-0339.

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
9⅛	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1½	⅜	WstPac wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16	
9⅜	5⅞	Whippny .60	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		12	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
3	1⅜	Wichita Ind	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅜	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
3½	1⅜	Wolf HowB		18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1⅜	15-16	WoolLt .86e	9	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
11⅜	5½	Worcest Ctl	11	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11⅜	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	9	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	11	10	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
6⅞	3⅜	WyleLab .28	6	53	6	5⅜	6	
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	7	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
12	9½	WymBn .50a	11	1	10½	10½	10½+	¼
		X - Z						
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	16	10	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
8⅜	7⅜	ZeroMfg .28	5	4	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
12	4½	Zimmer .05e	12	12	8⅜	8	8¼+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

In a few months gold may be selling for $90 an ounce.

Or $140.

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Live hogs	Copper	Deutschemarks	Swiss francs	Fresh eggs	Butter
Frozen pork bellies	Gold	Japanese yen	Mexican pesos	Nest run eggs	Turkeys

A Federally Licensed Contract Market

Currency Rates

September 7, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. (lire)	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
...rdam	2.6715	4.6630	104.395*	53.48*	31.32y	—	6.78*	106.21*	43.43*
...els (c)	38.81	68.735	15.3995	7.8925	4.6175*	14.7435	—	15.6575	6.40425
...furt	2.5225	4.4686	—	51.30*	3.000x	95.88*	6.600*	101.69*	41.57*
...on (a)	1.77125	—	4.4625	8.7310	1,489	4.6615	68.725	4.3910	10.7455
...	840.75	1,489.30	333.54	170.62	—	319.36	21.67	339.30	138.73
...	4.9250	8.71325	195.275*	—	5.8525x	187.080*	12.8865*	198.470*	81.300*
...h	2.4838	4.3947	98.36*	50.33*	0.2951x	94.21*	6.39*	—	40.95*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.06275; Escudo: 31.125; ...il £: 8.25; Peseta: 67.95; Schilling: 17.87; Sw. krona: 4.3971; Yen: 287.80; ...ian financial franc: 39.905; Canada $: 1.0235; Hong Kong $: 4.9015.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

19. To expedite a delivery.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

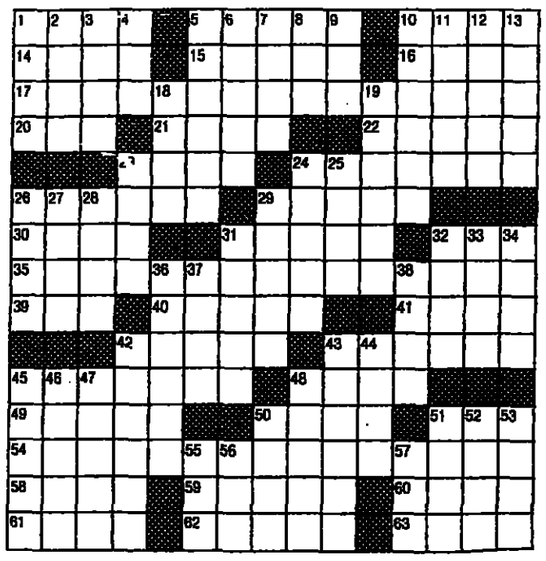
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Coast Guard girl
5 Freshet
10 Extol
14 Wide-mouthed jar
15 Weight unit
16 River of Italy
17 Army hopefuls
20 —— Paulo
21 Function
22 Aladdin's friend
23 Cave dwellers
24 Ireland's stone
26 Moslem house quarters
29 Architects' renderings
30 On the deep
31 Like the "Macbeth" sisters
32 Man's nickname
35 Where Tecumseh reigns
39 Slippery one
40 Does road work
41 Site of 1813 naval battle
42 Gift recipient
43 Fliers
45 Set oneself against
48 Carpenter's aid
49 Fable's punchline
50 Heating chamber
51 "—— your age!"
54 Former Army branch
58 Wild plum
59 Poplar
60 Odd, in Scotland
61 German title
62 Money in Iraq
63 War of 1899-1902

DOWN

1 Plants
2 "Guilty," e.g.
3 ——-ran
4 Start of a drum sound
5 Darts
6 Buckets
7 English composer
8 Work on lace
9 Common abbr.
10 Cargo workers
11 Amphitheater
12 Before
13 Administered
18 Baby carriage
19 Schedule
23 Kind of pole or stalk
24 Howe
25 Grape refuse
26 Shrink from
27 Tennis name
28 Fishing need
29 Volcanic peak
31 Fluttered
32 Pianist Peter
33 Send forth
34 Eosin and aniline
36 Handsome god
37 Wind indicator
38 Take out
42 More unheeding
43 Filch
44 Common contraction
45 Tennis coup de grâce
46 Linen cloth
47 Baseball statistic
48 Stringed instrument
50 Sharp
51 Aviation prefix
52 Preserve
53 Ruler
55 Curies' discovery: Abbr.
56 W.W. II area in Asia
57 Raise —— (make trouble)



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	27	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	68	Cloudy
ATHENS	34	75	Clear
BEIRUT	28	82	Clear
BELGRADE	—	—	Unavailable
BERLIN	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Clear
BUCHAREST	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27	81	Clear
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Clear
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	68	Clear
GENEVA	17	63	Clear
HELSINKI	15	59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	68	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Clear
LISBON	25	77	Clear
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	21	69	Sunny
MADRID	25	77	Clear
MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
MONTREAL	17	63	Sunny
MOSCOW	16	61	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Clear
NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
NICE	24	75	Clear
OSLO	17	63	Clear
PARIS	22	72	Clear
PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
ROME	24	75	Clear
SOFIA	13	55	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
TEHRAN	35	95	Clear
TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
TUNIS	22	72	Rain
VIENNA	18	64	Cloudy
WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	74	Sunny
ZURICH	17	63	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 7, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d) daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly: (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.20
(d) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.54
Austral Select Fd	$2.62
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:	
— (d) Bazebond	SF796.75
— (d) Conbar	SF746
— (d) Grobar	SF585
— (d) Stockbar	SF903
(w) Browninvest	$13.93
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$13.20
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	$4.91
(d) A G F Japan Fd	$8.87
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.77
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.15
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,148
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.15
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$843.98
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs	$7.82
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs	$12.76
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V	$8.80
CREDIT SUISSE	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF256.25
— (d) Canasec	SF532
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF82.25
— (d) Usec	SF665
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF118.25
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.50
(d) CSF Fund	SF24.31
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.62
(w) D G C	$38.55
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.03
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.12
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	$11.96
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,039
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM72.20
FIDELITY.	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.76
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr	$52.94
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.54
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$30.80
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.85
(w) First Intern't Fd.	$196.51
(w) First Int'l Equity Sec.	$12.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$28.91
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$53.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$31.58
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,780
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF59.92
(d) Fondital	$10.00
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div)	$0.69
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus. $9.63
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac Fd. Ltd.	$32.86
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	$6.31
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.82
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$7.278
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet	$25.42
(d) Icofund	$9.65
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.58
(w) Intermarket Fund	$113.76
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.89
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.62
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$33.98
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.27
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$7.33
(d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.76
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$17.31
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.65
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$19.11
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$49.83
— (r) Jard. Sth East Adv.	$12.61
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,662
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int F	$11.25
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F	$22.33
(r) Leverage Cap Hold.	$31.57
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
— (w) L&BT Multi-way Fd	SF403
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF252.50
(w) Lexfund	$19.57
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd	$37.08
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$10.08
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.53
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$2.06
(w) N.A.M.P.	$68.38
(w) Nippon Fund	$43.69
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund	$6.57
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd	$6.15
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.76
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund	$1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$21.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,930
(d) Rentinvest	LF906
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF65.30
Share Realty N V	$25.51
Share International N.V.	$4.68
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.93
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM87.50
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw & Eur	SF1,578
— (r) Securswiss	SF961
(d) Soros Fund	$238.29
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF478
— (d) Intervalor	SF86.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF379.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF213.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF82.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF94.88
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$26.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N V	$26.92
(w) Transpacific Fund.	$21.65
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF71.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF109.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF80.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF64.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF30
— (d) Rometao-Invest	SF360
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF114
— (d) Sima Swiss Kr Fst	SF179
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt.	
— (d) Atlantiefonds	DM16.80
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.35
— (d) Unifonds	DM26.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.25
— (d) Unispecial I	DM60.40
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$3.05
(d) U S Trust Invest. Fd	$11.81
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.02
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,242.54
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,505.05
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$416.01
(w) Worldwide Securities	$48.86
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,817.15

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. ‡ — New. N.A. — Not available. BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPTIV

YASID

ACTUFE

SIEMUS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAME HASTY AGENDA BARREL

Answer: He grew old in the "attempt" to play it—"TR-AGED-Y"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

A WELFARE MOTHER

By Susan Sheehan. Introduction by Michael Harrington. Houghton Mifflin Co. 109 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

CARMEN Santana is a stout, attractive, amiable Puerto Rican woman in her 40s. She lives in Brooklyn in a $170-a-month apartment with her four youngest children and, like most New Yorkers, has trouble making ends meet on her income, which runs about $9,000 annually. A simple, placid woman who enjoys watching *novelas* — Spanish-language soap operas—on television, she is still capable of temper when pushed around by one of the array of officialdom who loom in her life. She has given birth to a total of nine children by several "husbands," one of whom she was legally married to; contraceptives, when she learned about them, failed her, and she has had her tubes tied. She once worked in a leather goods factory for $43 a week and as a numbers runner for much more, but has not worked for years for want of a baby-sitter she could afford, and because of chronic bronchitis. She is always paying for furniture on time, at exhorbitant interest, and buys food at a local *bodega* instead of the supermarket, where it would be cheaper. The furniture is shoddily made and is wrecked by her children or worn out long before the payments are completed; in which case, she puts money down on a new set. Once, her daughter Casilda sold for $75 a set of furniture for which she and one of her husbands had paid $800 and on which they hadn't completed the payments; Casilda wanted her husband to prove his devotion by buying a new set. Two of Mrs. Santana's other children are on heroin and the younger ones are in trouble at school.

Mrs. Carmen Santana is, of course, the welfare mother whose life Susan Sheehan has set down in meticulous detail in her book. Mrs. Sheehan's book is 109 pages in length and appeared originally in The New Yorker as a Profile, after Mrs. Sheehan spent over two years observing Mrs. Santana, which is not her real name. Mrs. Sheehan explains at the close of the book how she went about writing it. Contrary to what one might think, it was not easy to find a welfare mother willing to cooperate. Some women Mrs. Sheehan approached became suspicious and withdrawn. Eventually, through a friend who works for the New York City Department of Social Services, she met Mrs. Santana, who was friendly and willing to talk. She allowed Mrs. Sheehan to enter her life as what the sociologists call a "participant-observer," and told her over the two years most of its intimate and prosaic details. In her afterword, Mrs. Sheehan discloses that one of the questions frequently asked by readers of The New Yorker after the Profile appeared was, didn't she fear for her safety in the slum neighborhoods she necessarily frequented? Mrs. Sheehan replies that she did at the outset, but later became a familiar figure in the block, and sometimes stayed late at night (which was how, in response to another question, she was able to note details like Mrs. Santana's husband wearing [illegible] clothes to bed). She did take taxis to and from Mrs. Santana's neighborhood though.

Mrs. Santana continues on welfare after the period of the book and the most significant event in her life since then has been the death of her son Felipe by heroin overdose. Both Mrs. Sheehan and Mrs. Santana knew that Felipe was doomed, but neither suspected his end would come so soon. Mrs. Sheehan, the author of a previous book, Vietnam, lives in Washington with her husband, Neil, and children and is presently at work on a biography of Alfred Knopf, the publisher, according to the jacket.

But enough. As you may [illegible] may not have suspected, this [illegible] view has slipped into a mere parody of Mrs. Sheehan's style which is cool, objective, self-effacing, pitched in an even, controlled tone; the facts of Mrs. Santana's life, the comings and goings of her typical days, the highs and lows are all extruded through this mold in a smooth, controlled flow. While this style may have worked well in the magazine piece, in a book, out of the context of the magazine it suddenly seems to shrink and flatten out.

Which is not to say that Mrs. Sheehan is cold-hearted; she does exhibit affection for Mrs. Santana, affection that seems well deserved. But as the facts march forth, to a modulated cadence of declarative sentences, like a parade without a band—one [illegible] functionally beating drums—the cumulative effect becomes numbing. "Casilda," we read, "discovers she is pregnant, and has an abortion. After the abortion, she gets an IUD." "Georgina [Felipe's drug-addict mistress] learns she is pregnant. She keeps meaning to have an abortion but doesn't get around to it." "Isidro Colon, the man who got Robert Figueroa into the heroin business, accuses Roberto of fooling around with his wife. Isidro shoots Roberto in the chest at point-blank range." And so on. Admittedly, these passages are taken from a series of short items meant to convey events during a period of Mrs. Santana's life and are deliberate compressions, perhaps intended to achieve some effect by understatement. But they do not, and some of the items even have comic overtones arising not from the participant's own attitude but from the monotony of summary.

What is more, Mrs. Sheehan implies in her afterword that Mrs. Santana is typical of women in her circumstances, but the reader has no way of knowing this for certain, so he is left at sea. The author might have at least adduced some general facts on the welfare system and comparative experiences of other mothers; without this Mrs. Santana's life stands in limbo. Mrs. Sheehan's journalistic commitment is praiseworthy, and the book does offer some insight into the welfare system through the eyes of one of its victims—a beneficiaries, if you will. laughter, tears and emotions missing. The author has tanced the reader too much providing neither emotional volvement nor material thought.

Richard R. Lingeman is a reviewer for The New Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	E	A	R		S	H	E	P		S	I	R	S	
J	U	L	I	E		P	U	M	A		A	N	E	W
A	L	A	R	M		E	S	E	L		M	I	N	I
R	U	L	E	O	F	T	H	U	M	B		T	I	N
			S	R	O				O	U	T	I	N	G
S	E	W		S	P	O	T	O	F	T	E	A		
N	I	E	C	E		R	O	L	F		E	T	C	H
A	R	R	A			T	N	A			T	I	R	E
S	E	E	R		S	H	O	W		S	H	O	E	R
		W	O	R	K	O	F	A	R	T		N	E	O
S	T	O	L	L	E			H	J	A				
A	I	L		S	T	A	T	E	O	F	M	I	N	D
R	A	V	E		C	R	E	W		F	O	R	A	Y
A	R	E	S		H	E	R	E		E	L	A	T	E
H	A	S	P		Y	A	M	S		N	E	N	E	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Almost all the declarers from a recent tournament failed to make three no-trump on the diagramed deal, but post-mortem analysis suggested a line of play that would and should have succeeded. Readers who like to test themselves should cover the East-West hands and plan a road to nine tricks after the opening lead of the club six.

The club ace should be held up until the third round, and it becomes clear that West is left with two club winners. All the other suits offer possibilities of a ninth trick, and the first move is to lead a heart, hoping to duck a trick to East. However, when annoys the declarer by playing the ten, and that plan is frustrated.

The declarer wins with heart king, and could pin all hopes on a spade finesse. But does better to combine his chances in spades and diamonds by cashing his five winners in those suits. After he has taken the two side king combinations in his hand the position is this:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A95
◇ 10 8
♣ —

WEST	EAST
♠ —	♠ J97
♡ QJ	♡ 76
◇ Q	◇ —
♣ 92	♣ —

SOUTH
♠ Q10
♡ 8
◇ 65
♣ —

NORTH
♠ 63
♡ AK952
◇ 10873
♣ 54

WEST	EAST
♠ 85	♠ J9742
♡ QJ10	♡ 763
◇ Q94	◇ J2
♣ KJ962	♣ Q83

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQ10
♡ 84
◇ AK65
♣ A107

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	

West led the club six.

South plays the spade queen, hoping to collect the jack. If it fails, he plans to play a diamond, hoping that East will win and eventually allow him to score two tricks in the red suits. This works, but for an unexplained reason. On the spade queen West reluctantly gives up a trick, having been squeezed in the red suits, and can only take two tricks when a diamond lead follows.

Trail Phillies by 5½

rates Making Move in Time

JBURGH, Sept. 7 (WP). ittsburgh Pirates are very n the National League ce and the Philadelphia know it.

irates made believers of ans yesterday at Three Stadium as they swept llies, 6-2 and 5-1. Only ks ago Philadelphia led gh by 15 1/2 games. Now 2.

Pirates restrained their gan after notching their 1 12th victories in their games while the Phillies' ent to 1-10 in their last 11.

irates were trite and true e sweep. "We're playing ne at a time," was their nd nobody can knock that thinking.

hortstop Frank Taveras der than his teammates. catch the Phillies now," averas. "I just feel it. laying good and they're ying so good."

have time," said Richie who belted a home run y Demery's route-goer in ntcap. "If we had started later, we wouldn't have Right now we just got to bout beating them Wednight."

Pirates have 25 games re-, one fewer than the

e playing our type game said Manny Sanguillen, run-scoring double in the inning of the second game e Pirates off in front Tom Underwood. "The art of the season, we had is. I wasn't hitting. was Richie Zisk or Rentennett. Now we're ."

*y Murtaugh, the 59-year-*mager, admitted that 10 go, even in his wildest he never expected to be se to the Phillies so soon. y were playing like a team ouldn't go into a slump," gh said.

ery, the 23-year-old right- who hurled his third complete game, said he a dreamer.

on't dream or hope," he "We were 15 1/2 games and I didn't put my head I've always said I've been ted to this game and I'm ted to winning."

till know I'd rather be in position right now than Philadelphia shortstop Bowa said after an 0-for-3 "Even though we just lost we're still six up in the loss n."

Bowa admitted he was con- about the Phillies' hitting. were held to six hits in the ame and four in the second. ually, when a team goes in- slump, it's two or three said Bowa. "We've got or eight."

don't think there is such d as tenseness on this ball Philadelphia manager Dan- ark said. "I guess it's y, if it's anything."

lery hiked his record to 10-4 Bruce Kison, the first-game r. is 12-8 and 13-6 lifetime t the Phillies.

ree-run third and a three- brth gave Kison a 6-1 lead into the ninth.

Kison hadn't allowed a hit since the third inning when he suddenly lost control in the ninth. He walked Greg Luzinski and Dick Allen. Murtaugh then called for Kent Tekulve, who, after giving up a bloop single to Mike Schmidt to fill the bases, got Bob Boone to bounce to Hebner for the start of a rally-crushing double play. Tekulve retired Bowa on a fly ball to newcomer left fielder Tony Armas and the Pirates had the first half of their sweep.

In the second game, Sanguillen doubled across a run in the second and with two on and two out in the third, Robinson drove deep to right field. Johnstone gave it a great try as the ball hit the wall and bounced away for a two-run triple.

Reds 9, Astros 8

At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan climaxed an eight-run third inning with his second grand slam homer of the season to lead the Reds to a 9-8 victory over Houston. J.R. Richard, who suffered his 14th loss against 16 victories, was the victim of Cincinnati's third-inning uprising when the Reds sent 11 batters to the plate and rapped out seven hits.

Cardinals 3, Expos 1
Expos 3, Cardinals 2

At Montreal, Earl Williams singled home the winning run with two out in the ninth inning to give the Expos a 3-2 victory and a doubleheader split after St. Louis won the opener, 3-1, on Pete Falcones' four-hitter.

Mike Jorgensen led off the Expos' ninth with a walk off loser John Curtis, 5-8. Jorgensen was sacrificed to second base by Bombo Rivera and Jerry White grounded out and José Morales was walked intentionally before Williams singled sharply to left.

Mets 7, Cubs 4

At Chicago, Dave Kingman knocked in three runs with a homer and double to help Jerry Koosman to his 18th victory and pace New York to a 7-4 victory over the Cubs. Kingman's 34th homer, which gave him the major league lead, came in the first inning off loser Steve Stone after Billy Baldwin had walked.

Dodgers 4, Padres 1

At San Diego, Don Sutton, closing in on a 20-victory season for the first time in an 11-year career, tossed a four-hitter for his 18th triumph and Steve Garvey drove in two runs to lead Los Angeles to a 4-1 triumph over 20-game winner Randy Jones and the Padres.

Giants 4, Braves 3

At San Francisco, Gary Alexander's sixth-inning single drove in what proved to be the winning run and gave the Giants a 4-3 triumph over Atlanta. A first-inning single by Marty Perez, and a single by Jack Clark and a sacrifice fly by Steve Ontiveros in the second drove in the other runs.

A's 2, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Phil Garners' third consecutive single drove in Claudell Washington from second base with one out in the 11th inning to give Oakland a 2-1 victory over the Angels. Washington doubled as a pinch-hitter and, after an intentional walk to Billy Williams, Garner singled up the middle. The loss went to reliever John Verhoeven, who pitched the 11th after Frank Tanana struck out 15 in 10 innings.

Tigers 5, Orioles 4

At Detroit, Ben Oglivies' bloop single over shortstop scored pinch-runner Bruce Kimm to cap a four-run eighth inning that gave the Tigers a 5-4 victory over Baltimore. Ron Leflore stretched a single into a double when Reggie Jackson was slow getting to his bloop hit in right to start the inning against Mike Flanagan, who had only given up four hits to that point. Mickey Stanley and Rusty Staub followed with singles to cut the deficit to 4-2 and bring in reliever Dyar Miller. Miller walked two and allowed sacrifice flies to Alex Johnson and Bill Freehan to tie the score. Oglivie pinch-hit against Tippy Martinez and got his game-winning hit.

Yankees 6, Red Sox 5

At New York, Graig Nettles hit his 25th homer to take over the American League lead and the Yankees held off a Boston rally to win, 6-5, and increase their lead in the East to 11 1/2 games over second-place Baltimore. Nettles' homer, off reliever Tom Murphy, followed Lou Piniella's single and a walk to Chris Chambliss with one out in the fifth.

Brewers 3, Indians 2
Indians 3, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, John Lowenstein scored from second base in the fifth inning of the nightcap on catcher Charlie Moore's throwing error and a mistake by first-baseman Mike Hegan to give Cleveland a 3-2 victory over the Brewers and a split of their doubleheader. Rookie Dan Thomas doubled in a run in the ninth inning to give the Brewers a 3-2 triumph in the first game.

With the score tied 2-2 in the nightcap, Lowenstein doubled to right with two out in the fifth. Larvell Blanks then topped the ball in front of the plate and Moores throw pulled Hegan off first base. Lowenstein rounded third on the play and scored before Hegan realized the Indians' runner was going home.

Rangers 5, Royals 4

At Kansas City, Toby Harrah singled home Dave Moates to cap a four-run ninth inning and give Texas a 5-4 victory over the Royals. The Rangers, the only team in the American League with a winning record against the Royals, trailed 4-1 entering the ninth inning. Singles by Roy Howell, Joe Lahoud and Juan Beniquez produced one run off Kansas City starter and loser Doug Bird. Moates followed with a two-out, two-run double to chase Bird from the game and tie the score, 4-4. Royals' reliever Mark Littell then walked Gene Clines before surrendering the game-winning hit to Harrah.

Twins 3, White Sox 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Craig Kusick hit a home run with two out in the ninth inning to give the Twins a 3-2 victory over Chicago. Bill Campbell, the third Minnesota pitcher, stopped a White Sox threat in the eighth and weathered a two-on, one-out situation in the ninth to earn his 15th triumph against four defeats.



Associated Press.

CAN'T MANAGE SMILE—Phillies' manager Danny Ozark sits in dugout and watches pinch-hitter Tim McCarver stand in batter's box before hitting last out in second game as Pirates won doubleheader from the Phillies.

Ends 10-Year Try

Stockton Reaches U.S. Quarterfinal

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 7 (UPI). —After 10 years of trying, Dick Stockton finally reached the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships by defeating Colombia's Jairo Velasco, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4, today.

Stockton, unseeded, who has been troubled by a back ailment for the last three years, became the third American to reach the quarterfinals in the men's bracket. Top-seeded Jimmy Connors and Eddie Dibbs, the ninth seed, qualified yesterday.

Americans did not fare so well in the women's bracket. Zenda Liess advanced to the quarters with a 6-3, 6-4 triumph over Wendy Overton in an all-American matchup, but Marcie Louie, Beth Norton and Janet Newberry lost.

However, the United States was expected to get three women into the last eight. Defending champion Chris Evert, who was scheduled to play at night, was favored over Sue Barker of Britain, while sixth-seeded Rosie Casals was favored over fellow American Terry Holladay.

Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, the Italian Open champion, defeated Louie, 6-0, 1-0, Louie retiring with an injured wrist; Virginia Ruzici of Romania stopped Norton, 6-3, 6-3, and Australia's Dianne Fromholtz beat Newberry, 6-2, 6-4.

One service break, in the sixth game, gave Stockton the edge in the first set, but Velasco gave an indication of things to come when he saved six set points in the eighth game.

There were five service breaks in both the second and third sets before Stockton, 25, was able to put away the match.

Nastase on Stage

Will the full moon tonight bring the fangs out of Ilie Nastase?

A U.S. Open record-setting crowd of "Nasty watchers" will be out in force to see the Romanian under the lights against Roscoe Tanner and some people are expecting to see blood.

"Does Nastase sleep in a coffin?" someone asked Jimmy Connors, Nastase's best friend on the tour.

"No, but he has fangs," Connors said. "Maybe he is a vampire."

Far from taking reprisal against Nastase for his often vicious behavior on court last week when he repeatedly cursed linesmen and the umpire and spat at Hans-Juergen Pohmann after beating him, the U.S. Open is actively promoting him at its ticket windows with signs like "Ilie Nastase is playing tonight." A record crowd for night play of more than 10,000 is expected to turn out.

Connors said the kind of crowds that have been showing up for the matches here have been knowledgeable about tennis but provoking, and have accounted for some of the behavior of someone like Nastase.

Connors said, "They want to see us fight, scratch, kick and bite for five hours. But I love crowd participation. And I'd hate to say anything bad about the crowd. I have to face them in two days."

Last night Connors beat Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-4, 6-3 and next faces Jan Kodes, who was runner-up here twice on grass and champion on the grass at Wimbledon in 1973 against a field reduced by a player boycott. Connors is not guaranteeing anyone he can't be beaten, but he says he feels that the way he's playing now, the time to beat him has already passed.

"Last year at this time I was hitting great," said Connors, who lost in the finals to Manuel Orantes. "This year I'm hitting great but I'm lighter and moving faster. I'm really peaking for this tournament, getting better all the time. I'm just where I want to be. The time to beat me is in the first round."

Connors hasn't played Kodes since beating him on the grass here two years ago on the way to the championship but he said he's not worried. He's not even going to think about Kodes.

"Why fret about my next match?" Connors said. "I like to stay loose. I don't have to think about Kodes. I know how he plays. He knows how I play."

Kodes pulled a "Nasty" in the fourth set tiebreaker against South African Frew McMillan in the most closely contested match yesterday. Arguing loudly about a linesman's call, Kodes held up play for almost five minutes after losing the first point.

McMillan eventually lost the tiebreak 7-6 and the match 6-4, 7-6, 2-6, 7-6 and stormed off the court, complaining Kodes's antics had broken his concentration and that the Czechoslovakian knew he "had everything to gain and nothing to lose" by his lengthy arguing.

Tennis Summaries

MONDAY

Men's Singles
(Fourth Round)

Vilas, Argentina, d. Kakulia, U.S.S.R., 7-5, 6-4, 6-0; Dibbs, U.S., d. C. Dowdeswell, Rhodesia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Kodes, Czechoslovakia, d. Frew McMillan, South Africa, 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 7-6; J. Connors, U.S., d. V. Gerulaitis, U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 6-1

Women's Singles
(Third Round)

M. Jansovec, Yugoslavia, d. Gerulaitis, U.S., 6-4, 6-3; Liesa, U.S., d. Hamm, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Goolagong, Australia, d. Durr, France, 6-2, 6-0; N. Chmyreva, U.S.S.R., d. K. Kuykendall, U.S., 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

NFL Cuts: Hanratty, Snow, Thomas

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI).— "What though the odds be great or small old Notre Dame will win over all . . ."

Except on the final National Football League waiver list yesterday when two of the greatest players in Notre Dame history were cut as the 28 teams pared down to the 43 and 49-player limits in preparation for the season-opening weekend.

Terry Hanratty, the most prolific passer at Notre Dame, was pink slipped by the Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh Steelers and Jack Snow, who caught 60 passes in one year at South Bend, was waived by the Los Angeles Rams.

Hanratty and Snow were amoung a host of high-priced veterans to get the ax as the 28 established teams reduced their rosters to 43 players. The two incoming teams, Tampa Bay and Seattle, trimmed to 49 players.

Other established players sent in to the unemployment ranks included running backs Ron Johnson, Duane Thomas, Dave Osborn and Robert Holmes; kickers George Hunt, Bruce Gossett and Ray Wersching; wide receiver Otis Taylor; tight end Milt Morin; defensive lineman John Matuszak, and defensive backs Kim Marsalis, Al Clark and Pete Athas.

There were also a number of trades: Dallas dealt Toni Fritsch, highest scoring kicker in the league last year, to San Diego; Detroit sent quarterback Bill Munson to Seattle and wide receiver Marlin Briscoe to New England; Green Bay shipped kicker Joe Danelo to the New York Giants, and San Francisco traded safety Tim Anderson to Buffalo. All players were dealt for draft picks.

Hanratty, 28, was Pittsburgh's No. 2 draft choice in 1969 after a brilliant three-year career at Notre Dame in which he set career records in pass attempts (550) and completions (304). In seven seasons with the Steelers, Hanratty played in 42 games and completed 159-of-417 passes for 24 touchdowns. But he lost out to rookie Mike Kruczek of Boston College as Terry Bradshaw's understudy.

Snow, 33, was one of the greatest receivers in Los Angeles history. He caught 60 passes for 1,114 yards in 1964, his final season there, as the Irish went 9-1 in Ara Parseghian's first year. Snow lost his starting job on the Rams to Ron Kessie last season.

Holmes, Taylor and Marsalis were members on 1969 Super Bowl champion Kansas City but Marsalis was the only one cut by the Chiefs. Taylor and Holmes were waived by the Houston Oilers.

Johnson and Thomas were both attempting comebacks this season with the Dallas Cowboys but were found expendable with the continued development of younger running backs Scott Laidlaw and Doug Dennison. Osborn was an 11-year runner for the Minnesota Vikings, appearing in two Super Bowls.

Hunt, who missed an extra point and a 26-yard field goal as the Giants fell 14-13 to the San Diego Chargers in the preseason finale last Saturday, was made expendable when New York acquired Danelo; Gossett and Wersching became excess when the Chargers picked up Fritsch.

Morin, a 10-year vetern with Cleveland, lost his job to Oscar Roan last season; both Clark (by Los Angeles) and Athas (by Minnesota) were released in favor of younger players, and the mystery man Matuszak, the No. 1 choice of the 1973 draft, was cut by Washington, his fourth team in three years.

The acquisition of Munson, who asked to be traded when Detroit coach Rick Forzano named Joe Reed as No. 1 quarterback, gives Seattle an established QB to provide insurance should lefthander Jim Zorn falter at the position.

Coach Returns To Colts to End One-Day Dispute

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7 (UPI).— Ted Marchibroda has agreed to return as head coach of the Baltimore Colts, it was announced today.

"By mutual agreement of all parties concerned Ted Marchibroda is returning as head coach of the Baltimore Colts," the Colts announced in a one-line statement. Marchibroda resigned Sunday after a dispute with owner Robert Irsay and general manager Joe Thomas over team control.

Thomas, who met with the players yesterday, had said the coaching problem would be resolved by today.

"We are exploring several avenues in our pursuit of a solution," Thomas said in a statement released yesterday afternoon.

The players said they had made their desires known yesterday to Thomas—they wanted Marchibroda reinstated as head coach.

Bills Say Rams Reject an Offer For O.J. Simpson

ORCHARD PARK, N.Y., Sept. 7 (UPI).—Buffalo Bills' owner Ralph Wilson jr. confirmed yesterday that the Los Angeles Rams had rejected a proposed deal for running back O.J. Simpson.

"I am very disappointed the Rams turned us down," Wilson said. "And I am especially sorry for O.J. What we asked was not unreasonable for a player of his stature. He may be the best known performer in the history of football. But Los Angeles makes its own judgments, just as we make ours."

Wilson said the Bills had asked the Rams for defensive end Jack Youngblood, running back Lawrence McCutcheon, reserve defensive tackle Mike Fanning and first-round draft choices for 1978 and 1979 in exchange for Simpson. Wilson said at least one of the draft choices was negotiable.

European Cup Soccer Opens With a Vote for Saint-Etienne

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).— Here we go again with the full panoply of European Cup competition tomorrow, the first round of all three major tournaments. With Franz Beckenbauer having spoken so warmly of the chances of Saint Etienne, last season's beaten finalists, I shall be most intrigued by what happens when the French club plays CSKA in Sofia.

I have no doubt that Saint Etienne's ceiling is immeasurably higher than CSKA's, but whether it will reach it so early in the season is another matter. Saint Etienne went down as early as its third league match when Olympique Marseilles won, 1-0, before an enraptured crowd of 39,000. But at least it was Dominique Rocheteau playing on the right wing again, one of the most exciting, dazzling attackers in Europe, and at least it has the consolation of playing the first leg away, famous as it is for cliff-hanging recoveries in the return match.

Real Madrid may have a very hard time of it in Poland at Stal Mielec, which reinforced its attack recently by signing the splendid international centerforward Szarmach, one of the revelations of the last World Cup and always so dangerous in the air. Szarmach, who leaves Gornik in Warsaw, should fit in very well with the flying right-winger Lato, with whom he has done such damage in international soccer. Real, meanwhile, will be presenting the big, blond Jensen, which it bought in the summer from Muchengladbach.

Jensen is a "fine, fast attacker who should be an excellent lieutenant to Roberto Martinez, the Argentinian striker, but I am still not wholly convinced by the Real midfield, while it will be remembered that Real cannot play the return match in Madrid. Indeed, it was only the smooth diplomacy of its chief executive. Saporta, which got it off the hook of a one-year suspension from Europe after a fan had invaded the field, punched the referee and knocked down Gerd Mueller after Bayern had eliminated Real last season.

The Torino-Malmo game should be an interesting one, though Torino will be hoping to get a better deal than it had last year in Munich against Bayern, or some years ago at San Siro against Milan, when some deeply dubious refereeing undid its chances. It has a lively team at the moment but then so has Torino, with Graziani and Pulici up the front, Danova to reinforce the defense. I just hope they show greater self-control than they did when they recently played the League of Ireland.

Judged by the form of its players in the excellent East German Olympic winning team, Dynamo Dresden should win at home to Benfica, diminished by the sale of Jordao to Saragossa. John Mortimore, a surprising choice as its new manager—Portsmouth, on its way to the Third Division, had parted company with him—must wish that the draw had been kinder. Still, at least his team has had plenty of match practice, having followed a tour of Brazil with a visit to Spain, then a trip to the Cameroons.

The new force in the East German team in Monchreal was Dresden's young midfield player Schade, who will form a formidable trio with the busy Haefner and with the lanky Kreische, other East German internationals.

uda Plans Return Sunday

RANELLO, Italy, Sept. 7 ers).—Austrian world champacing driver Niki Lauda aned today he intends to take n the Italian Grand Prix on y, just six weeks after he died in a crash during the German Grand Prix.

da made the announcement test-driving his Ferrari For-One car at the company's e circuit here today. He still convince the official race al board that he is fit. Lauda passes his medical, will have three cars at Monza to try to defend Lauda's two-point lead over Britain's James Hunt in the current world championship standings.

Lauda, who suffered burns after crashing into the guard rail during the West German race, said after testing his car today:

"I completed 30 circuits satisfactorily today, and feel more certain of my future. Tomorrow I'm going to Salzburg for a medical check-up. Then I'm going to Monza to wait and see if the doctors will let me take part in the Italian Grand Prix."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
rk	83	52	.615	
ore	71	64	.526	11 1/2
ad	70	66	.515	13
	65	71	.478	18
	63	72	.467	19 1/2
kee	61	73	.455	21

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
City	79	57	.581	
nd	73	62	.537	6
ota	69	70	.496	11 1/2
	63	73	.463	16
nia	61	76	.449	18 1/2
o	58	78	.426	21

Monday's Results

esota 3, Chicago 2.
ukee 3, Cleveland 2 (1st).
land 3, Milwaukee 2 (2d).
and 2, California 1.
York 6, Boston 5.
olt 5, Baltimore 4.
s 5, Kansas City 4.

Tuesday's Games

on at New York, n.
more at Detroit, n.
eland at Milwaukee, n.
fornia at Kansas, n.
esota at Texas, n.
ago at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	84	52	.618	
Pittsburgh	79	58	.572	5 1/2
New York	70	66	.515	14
Chicago	63	74	.460	21 1/2
St. Louis	59	78	.447	25
Montreal	45	87	.341	37

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	88	50	.638	
Los Angeles	79	57	.581	8
Houston	69	71	.493	20
San Diego	64	76	.457	25
San Francisco	61	78	.439	27
Atlanta	59	78	.431	28

Monday's Results

Pittsburg, 6, Philadelphia 2 (1st).
Pittsburg 5, Philadelphia 1 (2d).
New York 7, Chicago 4.
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 3.
St. Louis 3, Montreal 1 (1st).
Montreal 3, St. Louis 2 (2d).
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 1.
Cincinnati 9, Houston 8.

Tuesday's Games

New York at Chicago, n.
St. Louis at Montreal, n.
Houston at Cincinnati, n.
Los Angeles at San Diego, n.
Atlanta at San Francisco, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Philadelphia .... 001 000 001—2 5 2
Pittsburgh .... 003 003 00x—6 12 1
Kaat, Garber (6), Twitchell (7) and Boone; Kison, Tekulve (9) and Ryan. W—Kison (12-8) L.—Kaat (11-11).

Second Game

Philadelphia .... 000 000 010—1 4 2
Pittsburgh .... 012 002 00x—5 10 1
Underwood, Twitchell (5), McGraw (7) and Oates; Demery (10-4) and Sanguillen. L—Underwood (9-5). H—Hebner (7th).

First Game

St. Louis .... 000 000 300—3 5 1
Montreal .... 000 000 010—1 4 0
Falcone (12-12) and Stimmons; Rogers, Murray (9) and Carter. L—Rogers (6-14).

Second Game

St. Louis .... 000 001 001—2 7 0
Montreal .... 001 001 021—3 7 1
Lagrow, Curtis (8) and Ferguson; Dunning, Murray (8), Taylor (9) and Foote. W—Taylor (3-2). L—Curtis (5-3). HR—Hernandez (5th).

New York .... 220 020 00x—5 9 1
Chicago .... 110 002 (09—4 5 1
Koosman (18-8) and Stearns; Stone, Schultz (2), Krukow (3), P. Reuschel (5), Garman (7), Knowles (9) and Mitterwald. L—Stone (3-4). HR—Kingman (34th); Monday (28th).

Atlanta .... 010 000 110—3 10 0
San Francisco 120 001 00x—4 9 0
Del Canton, Torrealba (2), Beard (8), Leon (8), Devine (8) and Varney. Correll (8); Dacquisto, Hesverio (2), Lavelle (3), Moffitt (7), Williams (8), Caldwell (8) and Alexander. W—Lavelle (3-5). L—Del Canto (3-5). HR—Wynn (15th), Los Angeles .. 000 012 001—4 3 0
San Diego .... 000 000 001—1 4 2
Sutton (18-8) and Yeager, Robles (7); Jones (20-12) and Kendall. HR—Garvey (11th). Retimmend (2d.)

Houston .... 000 200 202—4 9 2
Cincinnati .... 000 001 08x—9 12 0
Richard, Niekro (3), Bondon (4), Pentz (6) and Herrmann; Alcala Sarmiento (4), Eastwick (7) and Bench W—Sarmiento (5-0). L—Richard (18-14) HR—Morgan (27th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cleveland .... 000 000 000—0 10 0
Milwaukee .... 000 101 001—3 6 0
B. Thomas (3-2) and Fosse; Colborn, Castro (9) and Porter. W—Castro (4-4).

Second Game

Cleveland .... 110 010 000—3 8 1
Milwaukee .... 200 000 000—2 8 2
Bibby, Kern (7) and Fosse; Rodriguez (5-11) and Moore. W—Bibby (11-5). HR—Lis (1st).

Chicago .... 000 020 000—2 11 1
Minnesota .... 010 001 001—3 9 0
Kravec, Barrios (6) and Downing; Singer, Burgmeier (8), Campbell (8) and Wynegar. W—Campbell (15-4). L—Barrios (5-8). HR—Ford (15th). Knickk (10th).

Oakland .... 000 000 010 01—2 10 0
California .. 000 000 001 00—1 6 2
Blue, Fingers (9) and Tenace; Tanana, Verhoeven (11) and Humphrey. W—Fingers (11-9). L—Verhoeven (0-1). HR—Rudi (11th).

Boston .... 000 000 220—5 11 0
New York .... 020 020 00x—6 11 1
Jones, Murphy (3), Krenger (5) and Fisk; Alexander, Jackson (8), Tidrow (8) and Munson. W—Alexander (11-8). L—Jones (4-3). HR—Burleson (7th); Nettles (25th).

Baltimore .... 400 000 000—4 5 0
Detroit .... 100 000 04x—5 8 0
Flanagan, Miller (8), Martinez (8) and Duncan; Roberts (13-14) and Freehan. L—Miller (2-3). H—Singleton (10th).

Texas .... 010 000 024—5 10 1
Kansas City ... 210 000 010—4 12 0
Briles, Hargan (8), Hoerner (9) and Sundberg; Bird, Littell (9), Mingori (9) and Martinez. W—Hargan (6-6). L—Bird (11-8). HR—Grieve (14thh).

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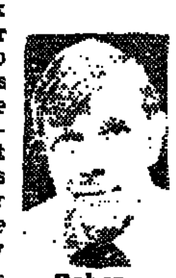
Observer

All-Purpose Gossip

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The all-purpose gossip column:

Eddie Fisher patching it up with Ernie Heming· ·y after their spat in Vegas. Hem says it was all a misunderstanding. Eddie's rendition of "Oh My Papa" accidentally filtered through Jeanne Dixon's crystal ball and summoned Ernie back from the other side, leading to the now-famous punch in the jaw... Ernie reports excellent duck hunting this side on the other side, where he hunts regularly with Clark Gable.



Baker

Dino di Laurentiis, who loves children and money, conferring with Abe Beame. Dino wants Abe for a cameo appearance in his $30-billion production of "King Tut Meets Nelson Rockefeller." Truman Capote, fresh off his triumph on the Merv Griffin show, has already signed for a brief appearance being thrown off the top of the World Trade Center by Nelson.

Carol Burnett is ecstatic over the 13 inches she's added to her biceps after a summer of weight-lifting under the eye of body-builder *Arnold Schwerzegger*... Arnold may look likes he's all rock, but deep down is an old softie who cries shamelessly every time he sees "Imitation of Life."

* * *

Among those glimpsed among the turnaways at Elaine's Saturday night: John Mitchell, Beverly Sills, Burt Lancaster, Barbara Howar, Prince Rainier, Stokely Carmichael and Al Capone... Gruff but warm-hearted Elaine completely unruffled to hear that Al was among the celebs she refused to seat... "If they look like they're insensitive to good writing," she says, "they don't eat at my board."

The big craze in Columbus, Ohio, this fall is dressing the cats up like Dracula and re-doing the rec room like a castle dungeon. The idea originated with Mrs. Hester Yogoda to help the muscular dystrophy drive. Columbus animal psychiatrist Hooper Hardwick warns, however, that dangers may outweigh benefits. He has already treated a dozen cats suffering frustration, anxiety, breakdown because of their inability to turn into bats.

Media biggies are still mum on who called off the nationally televised Amy Carter-Jack Ford showdown. After Amy challenged Jack to meet her in a game of jacks, all three nets hurriedly inked contracts to screen the match nationwide... The mysterious cancellation came from the White House, according to Washington insider Bob Novak, who tells us Jack practiced for days *but couldn't do foursies.*

It's another chinchilla Rolls Royce for Liz Taylor... This one a gift from heartsick Mauritanian playboy Ibn Fez after he flew his private platinum jet to Cyprus to keep a dinner date with Liz, ran into heavy fog and got re-routed to Newark.

Louise Lasser, TV's nutty and neurotic Mary Hartman, has an *exciting new hobby. Hedges.* Louise got the inspiration from the famous maze at Hampton Court, England's famous palace *home of England's famous Henry VIII.* Louise carries hedges wherever she goes these days and plants them on the spot. She *has planted 20 on ex-hubby,* Woody Allen. "They're ostentatious," says Woody, "but cheaper than hair plugs."

* * *

Frank Sinatra furious at André Malraux. It seems André has been telling people Sinatra claims he was taken aboard a flying saucer one night in Central Park and had a long chat with Boris Karloff. The story has to be nonsense, Frank points out, since Karloff is dead and nobody in his right mind would be in Central Park after sundown. André says it's al! a misunderstanding. Boris agrees. Boris says he has no interest in flying saucers but is into tennis.

Larry Olivier and John Gielgud are the latest to be bitten by the CB bug. Both have installed radios in their car and enjoy cruising about London at night playing Shakespearean scenes over their CB broadcast units. Larry plans to organize an entire CB Shakespearean troupe in the States. The actors will cruise the New Jersey Turnpike at night doing "King Lear." Sounds like the best thing to happen to truck drivers since the Teamsters union.

Tired of having men open doors for her, feminist Gloria Steinem now *lives* entirely out of doors with offices under an awning on Manhattan's East Side.

Rex Reed incensed at the *National Enquirer's* report that he has given up ballpoint pens for pencils. But is it true, Rex?

Words, Puzzles and Harmless Drudges

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—A preliminary explanation is in order. What brings John Sykes to America? "The new edition of the Concise Oxford Dictionary is being published here and the editor—me—has come to America to talk to a few people and also to listen."

British English is what your dictionary is about, isn't it? "A dictionary has to be written in *one English or another.* We use an asterisk to denote American usage and tram lines—parallel lines—for British usage."

Concise Oxford Dictionary differs in what ways from shorter, pocket and just plain Oxford English Dictionary? "The 'plain' OED is, of course, the 12-volume affair which is now being augmented by four volumes of supplement. The shorter is shorter than the OED but bigger than almost anything else. The concise is *shorter than the shorter,* but larger than the pocket, and the pocket is larger than the little, which is reduced pretty much to definitions."

Dictionary buffs will find your work permissive, descriptive or prescriptive. Which shall it be? "We thought it best for the dictionary to represent English as it exists in public use, indicating cases where usage falls in the periphery of limited employ rather than in the central core of the language."

Editor of a dictionary was described by Samuel Johnson as "harmless drudge." Do you qualify? "Johnson described the lexicographer as a harmless drudge who busies himself in tracing the origin and detailing the significance of words. Is *it drudgery? Sometimes.*"

Finding the supply of words limitless, how did you decide what to include, what to omit? "A word like 'egg-slicer' probably doesn't qualify for inclusion, but the meaning of 'egg-head' is by no means obvious from its constituent parts."

Good as an editor may be, how does he avoid moments of despair? "In the preface, I quote from a predecessor: 'A dictionary-maker, unless he is a monster of omniscience, must deal with a great many matters of which he has no firsthand knowledge.'"

Hunting through word lists is hardly what you expected to do with your life, is it? "After getting my doctorate *in astro*physics and doing research in physics, I was a translator with the British Atomic Energy Authority. When the editor of the COD died in 1970, I got the job. But when I was young, it never occurred to me that one had to sit with slips of paper and actually construct dictionary entries."

In what books and people did you find models for usage? "I tried to be aware of the usage at present in books, newspapers, magazines, all kinds of published English and spoken, too, and not only by those with considerable learning. Up to the Fifth Edition of the COD, 'trouser' as a garment, singular, is listed with the example, 'Here, again, is a smart & dressy trouser.' I imagine it came from one of the Fowler brothers, who edited the first COD, visiting a tailor and noting down how the tailor spoke."

Judiciously dealing with the riches of English requires what qualities? "What you need is not impatience, but resolution."

Knowing that some words burst forth only to die, how did you decide which would survive? "Where you have a short history of a word, it is hard to decide. A transistor radio in Britain is often called 'tranny.' I can see this is becoming established in Britain, but I didn't include it."

Lexicography has its pleasures. True or false? "Take the physicists' 'quark,' one of three hypothetical components of elementary particles, which comes from Joyce's 'Finnegans Wake'—'Three quarks for muster mark.' There's also pleasure in seeing how the language has developed from prehistoric roots . . . Other people, I'm sure, would find it deadly dull."

Muses help the poet. Who helped you? "I don't even know that lexicography has a patron saint, though Johnson, Noah Webster and Sir James Murray are worthy candidates."

Nightly, you devote yourself to crossword puzzles, don't you? "The London Times doesn't publish on Sunday, so I do the six *they publish each week. The* words are ordinary—it's the clues that are cryptic. The Listener puzzle is the most difficult in Britain. Sometimes they have circular puzzles or even mathematical puzzles in which the answers are numbers instead of words."

Over the years, have you improved at solving puzzles? "I can do them much faster than when I started, 30 years ago. Those in the Times take me about 10 minutes. This year I'm not participating in the national championship, since I won it four times in succession."

Puzzle questions must help you in dictionary work, or is it vice versa? "Dictionary work helps with puzzles, since it increases the vocabulary of words I can deploy."

Questions that puzzle others evidently pose fewer problems for you. How have you managed that? "One part of it is good fortune in identifying *literary references. If you don't* know the quotation, only guesswork may help."

Revealing yourself as a phenomenon of puzzles, can you describe your knack? "When I see a letter or two of a word—say the third and eighth letters—often the word will flash into my mind, whereas earlier I might have *found* the clue quite impenetrable."

Sensitivity to words is rare. Does puzzle-solving encourage it? "If people are solving puzzles with any thought, the interesting features of words can be useful. But if you're trying to be a champion solver, you often ignore the superficial meaning of the clue and thus miss some of the artistry—no time to savor the literal meaning, let alone be deceived by it."

To what lengths do you go in solving the puzzles? "Some puzzles offer prizes and I just like winning things. The Listener has an annual dinner for its puzzle compilers and this time they are inviting the solver who contributes the maximum number of correct solutions. When it's a matter of chance, I'm not a lucky person. I never win the ham*per of food in the church* bazaar."

Uncommon words are often the most delightful. Have you given them their due? "We included 'floccinaucinihilipilification,' act or habit of estimating as worthless."

Verbally, people seem to be less skillful than formerly. True? "I rather have that feeling. I'm not sure it's a well-founded one."

Wayward citations, misleading clues, puzzles without end. How do you keep your balance? "By knowing that I *don't* have to do the puzzles unless I feel like it and by trying to absorb all that might come in useful. In dictionary work, by *realizing* that language is multifarious and evidence infinite, The COD is a position statement and I hope my position is balanced."

Xenogamy, cross-fertilization, is in the COD, but "xenogenesis," production of offspring permanently unlike the parent, is not. How did you decide to put one in and omit the other? "It can only be based on the evidence I have managed to gather that a word is rather widely used or not requiring a disproportionate space for its inclusion."

Yielding to the pressures of the age, you include common *obscenities. Does that bother* you? "The days of using a row of asterisks or an initial followed by a dash are gone, al*though over a wide range of* publications there are corners where the decencies are still observed. But the words are *frequently encountered* and when people meet this kind of word they're entitled to find it also in the dictionary and learn what it means."

Zymosis, fermentation, is virtually the last word in your dictionary and it aptly describes the language as well, doesn't it? "The language does constantly change, throwing up new forms, some of which are hardy and survive, while others sink back, disappearing into the fermenting mass."

PEOPLE: *Khalilah Ali Sues Champ for Divorce*

Khalilah Ali, who has been married to heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali for nine years, has filed suit for divorce in Chicago on grounds of desertion and mental cruelty. A spokesman for Mrs. Ali said that the divorce suit was filed last Thursday and that Ali was notified in Arizona on Friday where he was training for his bout with Ken Norton on Sept. 28.



Keysto[ne]

Khalilah Ali — *wants divo[rce]*

Mrs. Ali's spokesman said that Judge Robert Hunter issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting Ali from concealing or in any way disposing of the assets and properties of their marriage, *including the purse* in the title bout with Norton. A hearing is scheduled Friday in Chicago on whether the temporary order should be made permanent. Mrs Ali will be present but the boxer will not be required to attend.

The Alis were married in 1967 and have four children. The champion admitted last month that he was the father of an illegitimate daughter, born Aug. 6 to Veronica Porche, his friend and traveling companion for the past two years.

Meanwhile, Ali arrived in Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., to continue his training for the Norton fight. He was accompanied by Miss Porche and their infant, Hana. When Ali checked in at a hotel, he brought with him 60 pieces of luggage in five cars and three station wagons.

* * *

Retired Supreme Court Justice **William O. Douglas** is "doing very well" after undergoing an operation to repair a fractured left hip, his doctor at Walter Reed Army hospital said Tuesday. A hospital spokesman said that Douglas, 77, "was resting comfortably and experiencing no difficulty" after the two-hour operation. Douglas's personal physician, **Thomas Connally**, said that patients normally require two to three weeks of hospitalization after such an operation. The hospital spokesman said that Douglas's hip was fractured in a fall Sunday. He was taken to the hospital Sunday night. Douglas had a stroke in December, 1974, that left him partially paralyzed. He retired from the court last November.

* * *

Singer **Kate Smith** remains in satisfactory condition at a New York hospital, where she has spent a week for treatment of what the hospital describes as an upper respiratory infection. Miss Smith, 67, was transferred to the hospital a week ago. She had been admitted to another hospital [the] previous weekend *for what* [was] reported as a sore throat or [a] laryngitis.

* * *

In Mobile, Ala., **Jeff Carter** said that although he had t[ried] marijuana, "I don't recomm[end] it to anybody." Carter made [the] comment at a news confer[ence] Monday as he and his wife, [An]nette, joined Carter-family m[em]bers for the start of Jimmy [Car]ter's presidential campaign in [the] South. Young Carter's mot[her] **Rosalynn**, disclosed last week [that] her three sons have sm[oked] marijuana. "I don't know [why] she said it," Jeff Carter said. [I] kind of wish she hadn't."

* * *

Rep. **Frank Horton**, R-N.Y., [was] released from the Genesee (N[.Y.]) County Jail early Monday a[fter] serving less than one week o[f an] 11-day sentence for drun[ken] driving and speeding. His rel[ease] resulted from time off for [good] behavior, *officials said.* Hor[ton,] 56, pleaded guilty to the cha[rges] last week and was sentenced [to] jail immediately, fined $200 [and] had his driver's license revo[ked]. State police arrested Horton [Aug.] 18, after clocking him at a spe[ed of] 78 miles an hour. The p[olice] said that they chased him fo[r ...] miles at speeds up to 105 [...] Following his arrest, Horton [said] that he had had three dr[inks] *while dining* with two wo[men] friends.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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